Eighth Series, Vol. XXX, No. 71

Tuesday, August 25, 1987

Bhadra 3, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Eighth Session—Second Part
(Eighth Lok Sabha)

(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 71 to 74)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Rs. 6.00

[Original English proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Versions will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 25, 1987/Bhadra 3, 1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER Please sit down Shri Ramoowalia ji is looking cheerful now a days

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA It is due to your kindness, Sir

MR SPEAKER Then, let us start

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Industrial Production in Northern Region

*414 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the industrial production in the northern part of the country registered a sharp decline from January to March 1987

(b) if so the facts in this regard,

(c) the reasons for such decline and

(d) what remedial steps were taken and are proposed in this regard?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) to (d) A Statement is given below

1

STATEMENT

(a) The Index of Industrial Production is maintained on an all-India basis and not on State basis The quick Index of Industrial Production for January - February 1987 for the country as a whole showed a growth rate of 14 6 per cent as compared to 5 6 per cent for the corresponding period of 1986 Available data does not indicate any significant decline in the industrial production in the northern region of the country during January Febru ary 1987

(b) to (d) Do not arise

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA Sir I have gone through the statement placed on the Table of the House The point is that there has been a large scale publication and some memoranda were given to the Government saying that the shortfall is there in the supply of coal to the industry The shortfall is 4 68,235 tonnes - a shortfall of 88 per cent Similarly the shortfall in the supply of sugar, rubber, engineering goods and chemicals goods is 56 per cent In the case of kerosene oil, against the total requirement of 765 kilo litres the supply is only 50 kilo litres in the northern region In the answer the Minister has said that the all-India figures show that there is a growth rate of 14 6 per cent But, Sir if you go through the question in the question itself I have asked whether there is a decline in the industrial production in

the Northern region. I think the Minister or ** have not fully understood my question. Again my question is.... (*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Where do the ** come in, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: That should not form part of the record.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: All right, I think the Minister has not fully understood my question So, I stick to my point that there is a shortfall in the supply of zinc, copper, aluminium. Similarly, the PHDCCI Chairman, Shri P.K. Jain has made a statement which has not been denied so far. So, my question is whether the Government agree or admit that there is a shortfall in the industrial production in the Northern region.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, we have understood the question fully well. It is very difficult to understand my dear colleague. As per the information available with us, the critical inputs during January to March 1987 have improved, as compared to January - March 1986, for the Northern region. As far as coal is concerned, in 1985-86, 299.45 lakh tonnes of coal has been supplied. In 1986-87 it has increased to 324.1 lakh tonnes. As far as kerosene is concerned, 3,88,805 tonnes of kerosene had been supplied in 1985-86 to the region, in 1986-87, 4,13,398 tonnes have been supplied. As regards furnace oil, in 1985-86, 40410 tonnes have been supplied to the Northern region. As far as sugar is concerned, the supply has increased by 9 8 per cent in April - Feb 1987

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, my question related to a particular period from January 1987 to March 1987 He is giving the over-all figures for the whole year The point is, due to erratic supply of coal to the industry also a cut in the power supply and other related reasons, in Ludhiana, Patiala and Ropar districts, 50,000 persons have been rendered jobless because of short supply of coal, kerosene, power, raw material, etc. So, you please check up again. Will you tell the House what measures are you adopting to make the supply normal of all the things which are required for the industry?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We have checked up and we are constantly....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Again you will have to check up.

SHRI M ARUNACHALAM : I will check up again.

[*Translation*]

Gas Agencies and Connections in Rajasthan

*415. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas agencies in Rajasthan at present and whether the number of gas agencies will be increased in near future;

(b) whether Government will consider a request for giving more LPG connections to Chittorgarh in Rajasthan; and

(c) the number of gas connections likely to be given to Chittorgarh during the current year?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The number of gas agencies functioning in Rajasthan as on 30.6.1987 was 104. These will be increased from time to time in the near future.

(b) Yes, Sir.

** Not recorded

(c) Around 400 connections are proposed to be released in Chittorgarh during the current year.

[*Translation*]

PROF NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Sir, I would like to submit that Rajasthan is in the grip of severe drought and its main reason is the felling of trees. In Rajasthan, even 10 per cent of area is not covered by forests. According to cosmonauts, only 2 or 3 per cent area of this State is covered with forests. So, I would like to know whether in order to prevent occurrence of drought in this State and to make the lives of the housewives comfortable, the Government will consider the release of additional gas agencies?

My another submission is that gas coming out at Bombay Hiqh and in other areas is being burnt unnecessarily but you are not providing additional gas connections especially in Rajasthan. I think that the reason must be the shortage of regulators and cylinders Can we not manufacture even cylinders and regulators in this scientific age?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The hon Member has put question pertaining to Rajasthan I want to inform her that Hon. Prime Minister had visited that state and on his recommendation, a committee was constituted and we have taken action as per the recommendations made by that committee

As regards the second question, neither cylinders are not in short supply nor there is shortage of regulators but there is shortage of bottling-plants. As many as 25 new bottling plants are being set up and as newer bottling plants are set up, we will increase the supply of gas. So far as the question of gas flare is concerned, it takes place in case of associated gas because of the shortage of bottling plants. As we set up more bottling plants, this flaring will decrease and at present, the cases of flare of gas have decreased than before.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: As I have submitted just now that the life of women in Rajasthan is very difficult. They even become blind due to sitting in front of the chulhas fanning it for long hours. Besides, forests are also being denuded. In such circumstances, if you have not been able to set up the required number of bottling plants, what more be sad than this? As long as 40 years have passed since our country became independent but we have not been able to install an adequate number of bottling plants so far.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Chittorgarh in Rajasthan is an area where there used to be very dense forests, but now not a single tree is visible because of indiscriminate felling of trees. For such a huge district like Chittorgarh you have provided only 400 gas connections which is like a drop of water in the ocean. Will the hon Minister think about it?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we already have 3 bottling plants in Rajasthan with a total capacity of 34,500 tonnes These are located at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Sawai Madhopur respectively. We are going to install one more bottling plant of the capacity of 25,000 tonnes at Sawai Madhopur and another at Ajmer with a capacity of 8,000 tonnes. In my opinion, these projects will be completed by the end of this year or by the middle of 1988. So far as Chittorgarh is concerned, there are 8,034 existing gas connections and according to our information, there were 350 in the waiting list. We are releasing 400 gas connections which will clear the waiting list and before that, between March to June 1987, 300 gas connections were released in Chittorgarh.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, wood is mostly used for cooking purposes. In Rajasthan, not only wood but cow dung cakes are also used as fuel. It affects the agricultural production. At present, only some big cities in this state have been provided with gas connections. There has been no expansion of gas facility in big towns. So far as my constituency is concerned there is only one gas agency at Tonk In the rest of the areas such as Neewai, Unniyara, Deoli etc. You have not provided gas connections. I want to know about the norms laid down for opening a gas agency? What should be the population of a town where you release gas agency?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has been answered several times.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a gas agency in every district of Rajasthan. As many as 58 more places have been selected about which action is being taken. In this year's marketing plan 9 more places have been selected. As I had stated that a committee was constituted after the Prime Minister's tour and it has also recommended certain places and we are taking action on that. Apart from this, we are expanding the areas handled by the existing gas agencies. With this, I do not think that your problem will be solved but we are making considerable efforts and we are paying full attention in this regard.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Himachal Pradesh, because of felling of trees in the interior areas, gas agencies are functioning in areas where there is only some population as in Rondu, Jubbal, Rampur and Tuni which is adjacent to your area Padosa. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what action is being taken to release gas agencies on priority basis in the hilly areas and what efforts are being made to check the felling of forests?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is concerned with an area neighbouring my constituency. Whatever work is done there will affect our area as well. It is essential to expand the supply of gas in the hilly areas so that the environment can be protected. We are installing a bottling plant at Jammu which will solve the problem in this regard. We are setting up one bottling plant at Parwanu in Himachal Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making Parwana.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The name is Parwanu and not Parwana. The language is Parwanu so it is spoken as Parwana. Apart from that, a scheme for bottling small cylinders has also been prepared to supply gas to the far flung areas of the hilly region. Arrangements are also being made to have adequate storage at Leh in Kashmir Valley as well.

Allocation of Essential Commodities to Madhya Pradesh

*417 SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of sugar, rice, wheat and edible oil allocated to Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85, 1985-86, and 1986-87, month-wise; and

(b) the quota being allocated during the current year, month-wise?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the required information is given below.

STATEMENT

Allotment of sugar, rice, wheat and edible oil to Madhya Pradesh during the years 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto August)

Quantity in '000 tonnes

	Sugar (Levy)	Rice	Wheat PDS	R.F. Mills	Edible oil PDS	Edible oil SPS
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85						
April	23.28	18.00	25.00	5.50	3.00	0.60
May	23.28	18.00	25.00	5.50	3.00	0.60
June	23.28	18.00	25.00	5.50	3.00	0.50
July	23.28	18.00	25.00	5.50	4.00	0.70
August	23.28	18.00	25.00	14.32	4.00	0.80
September	27.00	18.00	25.00	14.32	4.00	0.80
October	23.28	18.00	25.00	14.32	4.00	0.80
November	23.28	18.00	25.00	14.32	4.00	0.80
December	23 28	18.00	25.00	14.32	4.00	0.80
January	23 28	18.00	25.00	14.32	3.60	0.20
February	23.28	18.00	25.00	14.32	3.60	0.32
March	23.28	18.00	25.00	14.32	3.60	0.20
Total	283.08	216.00	300.00	136.56	43.80	7 00
1985-86						
April	23 28	18.00	25.00	14.32	2.50	0.50
May	23.28	18.00	25.00	14.32	1.55	0.025
June	27.00	18.00	25.00	14.32	1.55	0.025
July	23.28	18.00	25.00	14.32	1.55	0.025
August	27.00	18.00	25.00	13.07	1.78	0.025
September	27.00	23.00	35.00	13.07	1.78	0.025
October	27.00	25.00	35.00	13.07	1.78	0.025
November	27.00	30 00	35 00	13.07	1.50	0.025

	1	2	3	4	5	6
December	23.28	25.00	35.00	13.07	1.20	0.025
January	23.28	25.00	50.00	13.07	1.00	0.025
February	23.28	25.00	50.00	19.61	1.00	0.025
March	23.28	25.00	50.00	19.61	1.00	0.025
Total	297.96	268.00	415.00	174.92	18.19	0.325
1986-87						
April	23.28	25.00	50.00	19.61	1.00	0 025
May	23.28	25.00	50 00	19.61	1.50	0.025
June	23.28	25.00	50 00	19.61	1.50	0.025
July	23.28	25.00	50.00	19.61	1.50	0.025
August	23.28	25.00	50.00	19 61	3.00	0.025
September	27.00	25 00	50.00	19.61	3 00	0.05
October	27.00	25.00	50 00	—	3 00	0.05
November	23.28	25.00	50 00	—	3.00	0.02
December	23 28	25.00	50.00	—	2.00	0.02
January	23.28	25.00	50 00	—	2 00	0.02
February	25.03	25 00	50 00	—	2 00	0 02
March	25 03	25.00	50.00	—	2.00	0 02
Total	290.30	300.00	600 00	117 66	25.50	0.325
1987-88						
April	25 03	25 00	50.00	—	2.00	—
May	25.03	25.00	50 00	—	2.00	—
June	25 03	25.00	50 00	--	1.30	1.00
July	25 03	25.00	50.00	—	1 50	1.00
August	25.03	25.00	50.00	—	3 50	1.00
Total	125.15	125.00	250.00	—	10 30	3.00

Allotment of Wheat to Roller Flour Mills from Central Pool discontinued from October, 1986

1 RFM — Roller Flour Mills
2. PDS — Public Distribution System
3. SPS — Small Packs Scheme

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister deserves congratulations for laying the reply of my question on the Table of the House. I only would like to ask whether the entire quota of edible oil allotted by the Centre to Madhya Pradesh is lifted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh or not?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So far as edible oils are concerned, during the last three years we have seen that the entire allocated quota of edible oil is not lifted. However, whatever has been allocated this year has been almost entirely lifted.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: In 1983 and 1984, 40 thousand metric tonnes of oil was allotted for Madhya Pradesh but in 1984 and 1985 only 31,290 metric tonnes of oil was allocated I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons for reducing the quota by 10 thousand metric tonnes?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The reason for it is non-lifting of quota. Whatever, edible oil was allocated, it was not lifted. We had allocated 43 thousands tonnes in 1983-84 but that was not entirely lifted. That is why the quota was reduced next year but even then the State Government did not lift the whole quota.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that the quota which you are allocating is less than half of what the Government of Madhya Pradesh had demanded. The stipulated quota of edible oil is less than half of what has been demanded by the State Government. It was mentioned that the entire allocated quota was not lifted last year. The reason is that we used to manage to meet the requirements of oil somehow but during the last 2 years, the allocation has been so less that the Government of Madhya Pradesh had to request for the enhancement of this quota, but in spite of such requests, the allocation has been reduced. I want to know as to how much quota was demanded by the State Government and how much is being allocated?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I would like to tell the hon. Member that edible oil allotment is not made to any State on the basis of their demand only. It depends on various factors. One is demand. No. 2 is availability of oil with us. No. 3 is, the condition prevailing in that State. No. 4 is, what was the quantum of oil allocated, how much was lifted or how much was actually taken by the State. It is not only in the State of Madhya Pradesh that oil has not gone according to the demand because this is an imported oil. There cannot be unlimited import. That is why, it was given on the basis of actual lifting also It showed that what they demanded was not really needed. What was actually given or allotted was still much more than what was lifted by the State. Now, we have raised their allocations more than that of earlier. Now, they are also lifting it better. To the best of our capacity and the stocks which are available, we try to bridge the gap between demand and supply by improving the imported oil, which we have done. There has been shoftfall, particularly due to drought conditions. We are trying to do as best as we can.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: My question has not been answered. What was their demand and how much has been supplied?

[*English*]

SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY: The State Minister is substituted by the Cabinet Minister.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There is no difference. She wanted the exact figure

and I would like to give her the exact figures.

[*Translation*]

If lifting is 100 per cent, thereafter they can increase the demand. If lifting is 100 per cent, it means that there is demand. In 1984-85, allocation was 31,290 tonnes and only 18,257 tonnes was lifted and in 1985-86, the allocation was 20,000 tonnes and against that allocation only 13,573 tonnes was lifted and in 1986-87 (upto July), 17,800 tonnes was allocated and only 15,000 tonnes has been lifted. Two thousand tonnes of edible oils are still lying with them about which they have yet to decide.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Sir, it is not a reply to my question. I had asked as to what was their demand and he is replying something else.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am satisfied. No. No question. They are given 17,000. They are lifting only 15,000. What is this? No. Not allowed.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Our Government requested the Central Government to permit the State agency like the Civil Supplies Corporation to procure rice just at the rates on which the Food Corporation of India purchased, to further strengthen our public distribution system to supply essential commodities whereas the Government is permitting in Punjab the State agencies to procure.

MR. SPEAKER: It is irrelevant. There is no question. What are the points?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: What is the policy?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be relevant. You put a separate question. I will get the answer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We are talking here of allocation and quota. These are hypothetical things. The question is what the State wanted and what they physically received. One of the revealing thing is that despite getting an allocation, the State Government could not lift what was allocated. Obviously the allocation is on a certain basis. It is on the basis of the demand which is there in the district. If the State Government is not lifting it, does it mean that the State Government is helping the Central Government to conserve the stocks or is it that the State Government is incapable of lifting because in the districts of Madhya Pradesh (*Interruptions*) these are areas where foodgrains are not reaching. Despite whatever lifting, in large parts of districts foodgrains are not there. Does the Central Government, after having allocated, after having despatched, whatever quantity it be, also monitor that these foodgrains move onwards to the districts?

MR. SPEAKER : What are the State Governments there for?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The State Governments monitor. I am only asking about monitoring.

Mr.. SPEAKER : Let them do it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am answering your question. I have already answered this question that the allocations are not made exactly on the basis of demand.What is allocated is re-allocated. They have got it from the State Trading Corporation and they have to distribute it. The actual lifting by Madhya Pradesh Government has improved than before. It has improved. We have to go into this question of allocation. Sometimes allocation has been done. Sometimes State Government does not lift it. There are some problems. Sometimes, the oil may not be available with the depots. Therefore, I cannot today blame the State Government for this. If the hon. Member wants, I shall specifically find out why the lifting was done from this point.

[*Translation*]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: The Central Government says that it allocates the quota and the Government of Madhya Pradesh does not lift it and on the other hand, the Madhya Pradesh Government says that they want edible oil but they are not getting it. There is something wrong in it due to the procedure. The Food Minister says that the Government has been allocating edible oil but they are not lifting it. They say that they are not getting it. Would you streamline this procedure?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No. Mr. Minister, one minute, before you go ahead. Regarding Q. No. 416, our hon. Member was not present But I would like you to look into this matter. It seems to be quite funny. Please look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am talking about Q. No 416. The answer to this question is quite disturbing. You have to find out.

AN HON. MEMBER: There should be a debate on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need for a debate. This is something which has to be rectified.

Two-wheeler Industry

*418. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to help save the ailing two-wheeler industry from the crisis situation; and

(b) if so, the measures contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Some of the two wheeler manufacturers had represented to the Government about the financial problems faced by them due to high cost of production. The resprgsentations were considered and recently the total customs duty for fuel efficient two-wheeler vehicles has been reduced from 50% to 35%.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Sir, in his answers, the hon. Minister has stated that they have offered some customs duty concessions. The Industry has asked for sufficient finances from the Banks or from the financial agencies. I would like to know whether the Government has given the clearance for the manufacturers to obtain their requirements through the Banks or the financial agencies.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : How do you know that they have asked for finances? We do not know about it?

SHRI S.M. GURADDI: They have asked for certain other concessions also but they have not asked for customs duty concession only. The point is they are asking for their requirements from the Banks and other Institutions liberal help for meeting the working capital needs. I would like to know whether this matter has been considered or not

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : Sir, there is no complaint from the manufacturers that they have not been getting any assistance from the financial institutions. Moreover, the two-wheeler people are getting deposits in advance from the customers and they are supplying. Even, they have not yet been in a position to supply to the depositors.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY . Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the excise duty has been reduced from 50 per

cent to 35 per cent. This concession has been given with the intention that its benefit should reach the consumer also. I would like to know whether the two-wheeler manufacturers have passed on a portion of this concession to the buyers and if not, are the Government contemplating to effect a cut in the prices which have been increased arbitrarily?

[*English*]

SHRI M ARUNACHALAM : This is reduced very recently. The intention of the Government is that the benefits should go to the consumers.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Some problems are there Have some steps been taken to monitor this fact whether the consumes are taking advantage of this or not.

SHRI M ARUNACHALAM : Just now we have announced the concessions. We have to wait and see.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: A few years ago, a number of two-wheeler industries were set up in Bihar. I am told that the Bihar Government wanted some assistance in this regard. The same was not given to them. These industries have now vanished into the thin air. May I know the reasons for the same?

SHRI J VENGALA RAO : The Government has already given licences for the excess capacity. For two-wheelers, scooters, mopeds and motor-cycles more than 40 lakhs capacity licences have been given. In 1985-86, the total production was 121 lakhs In 1986-87 in respect of scooters the target is 7,50,000, mopeds 5 lakhs; motor-cycles 3,50,000 and the total is 16 lakhs. The target of the Seventh Plan is 17 lakhs The production is now in excess.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS. I am talking about Bihar What is the position?

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : I am not saying about Bihar but I am saying about the entire country.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hussain Dalwai. Not present. Shri Chintamani Jena.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Q No. 420.

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER : It is a very dangerous question.

Demand of Commercial Vehicles

*420 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing commercial vehicles in the country and their annual production,

(b) whether the demand of commercial vehicles in the country is decreasing year after year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a demand of Indian commercial vehicles in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The names of the major commercial vehicle manufacturers in the country and their production during 1986-87 are indicated below.

S. No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Production
1.	M/s. TELCO	49242
2.	M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd.	15138
3.	M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd.	2031
4.	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	10423
5.	M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd.	13249
6.	M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.	2292
7.	M/s. DCM-Toyota Ltd.	2714
8.	M/s. Swaraj Mazda Ltd.	1602
9.	M/s. Eicher Motors Ltd.	1148
10.	M/s. Allwyn Nissan Ltd	1149
11.	M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	21185

(b) and (c) The sale of commercial vehicles is somewhat less than anticipated on account of their high cost of production resulting in high prices as well as the improved performance of Railways

(d) and (e) The Indian commercial vehicle manufacturers have already entered into the export market. Government is providing a variety of incentives for encouraging export production including financial and fiscal incentives, reduction of input costs,ann technological upgradation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Out of eleven such manufacturers of commercial vehicles in our country, how many are public undertakings, what is their production and what is the percentage of production by the public undertakings of such commercial vehicles in 1986-87 and the anticipated production in 1987-88? Besides the reasons for less indigenous demand which have been given by the hon. Minister in this statement another important reason for less demand of commercial vehicles in our country is that our commercial vehicles are consuming more fuel because of which the persons intending to purchase are not tempted to purchase. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal with the Government to import modern latest technology so that the fuel consumption of such commercial vehicles could be less and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): The answer to the first part of the supplementary is, the public undertakings are Maruti Udyog Ltd., and in the State sector Allwyn Nissan Ltd. in Andhra Pradesh. The others are all private entrepreneurs. For the light commercial vehicles, there is a reduction in customs duty from 50 per cent to 35 per cent; the excise duty was reduced from 30 per cent to 10 per cent.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : My question has not been answered by the hon. Minister. I have asked about the number of

commercial vehicles manufactured by the public undertakings and the difference in the prices between the vehicles produced by the private sector and the vehicles produced by the public sector. Besides, I have also put a question about the import of modern technology for less fuel consumption.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : Almost all the vehicles are with foreign collaboration, with Germany and Japan—most of the vehicles with Japanese collaboration. We have laid on the Table of the House information about production each year by each company. We are giving incentive only for fuel-efficient vehicles.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it only for foreign made or also for indigenous manufacturers?

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : It is collaboration with foreign company. Upto 60 per cent it is indigenous and the remaining 40 per cent, they are importing. We are pressing them to indigenise a hundred per cent.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : My second supplementary is this. While answering the last part of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that the Indian commercial vehicle manufacturers have already entered into the export market. May I know from the hon. Minister which are the countries to which we are exporting our commercial vehicles and the number of such vehicles exported to these countries in 1986-87 and the anticipated export in the current year and also the amount of foreign exchange earned by export?

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : I cannot say about the actual amount. Ashok leyland are exporting to U.K. for Cab and Hino and Japan for engine; Bajaj Tempo Ltd. to West Germany; Hindustan Motors to Isuzu Ltd , Japan; Mahindra and Mahindra to Peugeot Automobiles, France. We are exporting to some countries—not so much.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : As the Minister has stated the sale of commercial vehicle is somewhat less than anticipated As you know, Sir, the demand for most of the Tata vehicles are from the hilly areas and hilly States like Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Whether it is a fact that there has been a complaint about the higher charges of prices for these chassis particularly by a dealer in Kashmir valley. May I know whether the Government has received any such complaint and, if so, what action has been taken and, if not, whether the Government will look into it.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : We have not received any complaint. If any complaint is there, we will look into it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The hon. Minister replied that certain concessions had been given in respect of Customs Duty for lot of commercial vehicles. I understand, his Customs Duty is related to CKD kits. May I know whether the Government has received any representation from the Allwyn Nissan for considering further concessions in the Customs Duty in view of the fact that vehicles manufactured there are not being sold being of high cost?

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: We have no information. It is with the Finance Department.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: But yours is the administrative department.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: We have recommended the case to the Finance Department. It is not with us.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Tulsiramji, you also want to ask some question, perhaps, about scooters.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: No, Sir. A few questions have already been replied since I raised my hand. I had prepared myself for those questions and I wanted to put supplementary questions on them. The hon. Member, Shri Hussain Dalwai, was neither present yesterday nor he is present today.

Some of his questions were very important which had been replied and I had come fully prepared after studying them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received reports to the effect that vehicles of some of the companies are not sold?

MR. SPEAKER: They are standing unsold?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Yes, they are.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is so, why do they not give them to us?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I want to know what is the problem being faced by those companies, why their vehicles are standing unsold and what steps are proposed to be taken to facilitate sale of those vehicles, so that the vehicle manufacturing companies could get over their difficulties and are able to increase their production? What steps Government is contemplating in this direction?

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Sir, the companies are facing trouble. At the time of collaboration, we emphasised this rule. Now Nissan and all these vehicles are facing trouble because the prices have gone up.

Indepth Study of Heavy Engineering Corporation

*421. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a post-lock out review of the situation prevailing in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, Government propose to examine indepth the reasons for continuing losses;

(b) if so, when this examination is to be done and with what terms of reference;

(c) whether earlier reports on the working of the Undertaking suggested certain remedial measures; and

(d) if so, the action taken on them and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). Government has been seized of the overall circumstances leading to continuing losses of Heavy Engineering Corporation. There is no proposal to conduct a fresh examination in this regard.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action on various reports has been taken as considered necessary and expedient. As a result, there has been improvement in the performance of the company.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the maximum target of production of the Heavy Engineering Corporation situated at Ranchi during the last three years and how much manpower was required for this purpose and whether any study was conducted in this regard? If so, how much manpower has been found in excess of the production target and what is its percentage in comparison to the production target?

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Sir, as the Hon. member has pointed out, really the manpower of 20,000 is in excess. This unit is very old unit. It was established in 1958. Its efficiency is very low and its loss is running to nearly Rs. 570 crores. Recently it was on lock-out for nearly 70 days. Now it is working.

Its cash losses were, in 1980-81 Rs. 28.28 crores, 1981-82 Rs. 14.72 crores, 1982-83 Rs. 39.54 crores, 1983-84 Rs. 36.41 crores, 1984-85 Rs. 34.27 crores, 1985-86 Rs. 26.69 crores and 1986-87 Rs. 11.8 crores. Now we want to reduce the losses. But due to all

these factors and because nearly 70 days of production loss, we are in a difficult position.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister of Industries whether Government intends to utilise the excess manpower capacity in some other field and what is the capacity utilisation of the project and how many orders are with the Government for the next three years and what negative effect is it going to have on our import policy?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Its capacity utilisation is only 35% now. This project was mainly intended for the supply of equipment for steel projects, heavy machine tool plants, etc. But sufficient orders are not placed on this project. Anyhow we asked for the diversification of its resources to other fields also. I think within two or three years it will reduce the cash losses. I wish it would come to a position of earning profits within one or two years.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: This is an old unit which relates to the old 50s and the early 60s. Is there any plan to rationalise this unit to infuse new technology, to retool the plant, to go in for modernisation and to see that the inventory control is also done properly? Is there any such plan? It is working only with 35% capacity utilisation which is very poor for an industry of this sort.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: The hon. Member is correct. Now the cash loss is about Rs. 500 crores. Without modernisation this project cannot earn profits. We are restructuring it. We are sending it to the Finance Department for consideration.

Telephone connections in West Bengal

*422. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections in rural areas of West Bengal as on 31st March, 1987;

(b) the number of telephones in Midnapur district;

(c) the number of telephones in Contai Sub-Division; and

(d) the number of new telephone connections proposed to be given during the current Plan period in Midnapur district and Contai Sub-Division?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

		West Bengal	Midnapore District	Contai division
1.	No. of telephone connections working in rural areas as on 31.3.87	1,33,445	4,520	1,127
2.	No. of new telephone connections likely to be provided in the 7th Five Year Plan (in the remaining areas)	6,000	650	100

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I have gone through the statement very carefully. But I am not satisfied at all. Midnapore is the largest district in West Bengal. But its telephone connections are 4520 only. Again, the number of telephones on Contai subdivision is horribly low; it is only 1127.

In West Bengal, we have only one sea shore, i.e. Digha which falls under Contai sub-division. For pleasure trips in West Bengal, people go to Digha only because Darjeeling is almost out of bounds now-a-days because of the trouble there. For the people of West Bengal, there is only one place, Digha, for recreation. So, I would like to know that in view of the changed circumstances whether the Government will change their thinking and allow more connections to Digha.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: The present position has been given. But, in the light of what the Hon. Member has said about Digha, we realise that it needs more connections than what it has today. We will certainly look into it and try to augment the position in Digha to the extent possible.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: It is not possible to ring up Calcutta from Contai and the people of Contai cannot think of getting telephone connection with Delhi. So, they have to come to Calcutta to ring up Delhi. Contai people cannot ring up either Calcutta or Delhi.

May I know from the Hon. Member whether his Ministry will consider taking immediate steps so that the Contai people can ring up Calcutta and Delhi?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I will look into the matter immediately and try to do whatever is possible.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: In view of the Reliance Cup being held in Calcutta shortly I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any steps have been taken to improve tele-communication system including telephones in Calcutta?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Although this question does not relate to the present question yet I would like to say that we are quite aware of the difficulties that citizens have been experiencing. We have had a very close liaison and dialogue with everyone there in Calcutta. Improvements are going on and looking to the importance of the city of Calcutta we are trying to see that Calcutta gets sufficient telephone facilities.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many telephone connections have been provided to the Lakhimpur district of Uttar Pradesh and how many telephones are in order and how many are out of order in that district? When we try to ring up Lakhimpur or Lucknow from Delhi, we are not able to get the connection and similarly, we are not able to ring up Delhi from Lakhimpur.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There is a lot of injustice done in regard to Uttar Pradesh.

MR SPEAKER: The question should be related to some point.

[*English*]

Scheme for use of non-conventional fuels and fuel saving devices

*423. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the scheme for use of non-conventional fuels and fuel saving devices has not made any material impact; and

(b) whether Government of Waste Land Board contemplate making films of one or two minute duration depicting the firewood saving devices or using some such other methods for mass education about these devices?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Scheme for use of Non-Conventional fuels and fule saving devices

(a) No, Sir. The various schemes in the area of non-conventional energy sources like installation of biogas plants, improved chulhas, solar thermal systems and devices (solar cooker, water heating system, crop dryer, distillation units etc.), wind pumps, wind energy generators, photovoltaic lighting system, photovoltaic pumps, biomass based systems are creating a good impact in regard to saving of fuel wood, providing organic manure, generation/conservation of energy. These programmes are aimed at environmental upgradation, reduction of drudgery of women folk, improvement in general health of the people, uplifting the standard of living, especially in the rural areas, generation of employment and development of agro industry.

(b) Propagation of fire wood saving devices through various media of mass communication is being done continuously. The Films Division have produced and released several films on trees and energy resources which directly or indirectly deal with the subject of fire wood saving devices. Video casettes of 15-20 minutes duration on biogas, improved chulha, solar cooker, wind energy, urjagram etc. have been made by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and these have been/will be telecast by Doordarshan at appropriate intervals. At the instance of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Radio and T.V. spots and jingles on bioqas and improved chulhas were broadcast/telecast. Doordarshan covers in their news bulletins, most of the important developmental programmes, schemes, projects including new and renewable sources of energy. National Wastelands Development Board have also made films on various aspects of social forestry and wastelands development for being shown to the people to increase the public awareness.

The following steps among others have been/are being taken for increasing the public awareness and mass education of fuel saving devices:

(i) Organisation/participation of exhibitions/fairs throughout the country.

(ii) Participation/support to/organisation of symposia, seminars, workshops, conferences etc.

(iii) Publication and free distribution of booklets, pamphlets, posters, brochures etc.

(iv) Preparation of audio visuals/slides.

(v) Printing of slogans on postal stationery.

(vi) Issue of news items and stories in the Press.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I have seen through the statement laid on the Table of the House which gives all the details and categorically denies that there has been failure. But when we look at the efforts which have been made or are being made one cannot help coming to the conclusion that success has not been commensurate with the publicity and promotional efforts being done for non-conventional fuels. Are there any specific targets which the Government has fixed which can help to evaluate that the various effort of publicity and promotional aspects for non-conventional fuels has achieved any success? Is there any target fixed district-wise or area-wise?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No targets have been fixed area-wise or district-wise. We have to do whatever we can within the limited resources that are made available.

You are fully aware that this Department gets only about Rs. 100 crores for the whole nation for the entire non-conventional energy programme yet, I think, the House would be glad and proud of the achievements when I tell them that on an investment of about Rs. 238 crores in a period of 3 years only in one year the achievement in terms of saving fuel and also in terms of organic fertilisers is worth Rs. 236 crores. I think in no effort such an achievement can be made if you consider the amount of about 8.4 lakh biogas family-size plants installed by the year 1986-87 and about 28 lakh improved chullahs in addition to Rs. 236 crores comes to about Rs. 78.40 crores of saving of fuel apart from the benefit to the health of the women who otherwise as you know were affected adversely by the smoke. It was said that per women inhaled equivalent of 200 cigarettes in a day out of a chullah that she had to look after. Therefore, it has helped our people in a large way. With more resources, I am sure, this one programme can be of great service to the people in the rural areas of our country.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I wish the Minister had given this figure as part of the statement laid on the Table of the House, then at least I could have complimented him. But that he has informed us now. It is very good and very important.

Now, Sir, with this success and with the meagre amount of Rs. 100 crores—meagre according to the Minister—which is said to have saved so much of fuel and helped so much in avoiding deterioration of health will the Government consider to increase promotional efforts?

I would also like to know whether the Government would consider having special thrust areas/districts for promotion of this. If so, will he name a district or two which could be included in the special thrust programme?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have made a request to all members...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We all support for this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If the Hon'ble Members of Parliament could identify certain areas in their constituencies, which do not have normal energy availability, then with their cooperation and with our limited resources, we want to have this whole movement, as I said, of integrated energy villages (Urjagarm). It helps in converting a village into an integrated energy village. For wasteland development, we can have plantation of fast growing trees which give both fuel as well as fodder. All these schemes could be used. I only seek cooperation of the Hon'ble Members both in their interest and in the interest of the country

I will be glad if he takes initiative in his own district. We will try to help him.

SHRI D.N. REDDY: Sir, may I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether research has been made to produce power from rice straw, especially in Punjab, in which case it will create a lot of power and also reduce consumption of coal in the country?

MR SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, there is a possibility. We are examining the proposal. We would like to encourage the use of rice straw for production of power.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH. Sir, I know of a report in 1981. Six years ago, it said that despite all the other avenues of production of power and energy in this country, more than half of the energy consumed comes from firewood cut by people to cook food in their hearths. So, in these six years, has there been any reduction in the percentage of the use of firewood used for cooking?

Secondly, Sir, we know that around Rs. 5-6 hundred crores were asked for by the Department for the non-conventional

energy programme and it has been brought down only to Rs. 100 crores. Would the Hon'ble Minister lay a supplementary demand? In that case, I am sure, every Hon'ble Member will support it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: About the last point, Sir, I will be very happy to do that if it is approved by the Government. It is good one. I think the opinion of this House would help

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We will all support except his Cabinet

(Interruptions)..

SHRI M.Y. GHORPADE: I think the budget is Rs 100 crores I would like the Hon'ble Minister to say whether it is so difficult for him to reallocate within his budget of about Rs. 7,000 crores and put another Rs. 200 crores for non-conventional energy. If he is prepared to put such a proposal I am sure, the Finance Minister would agree. Will the Minister agree to substantially step up this smokeless chullah programme to about 1 crore chullahs per annumn for the next 5 years because even if you do it free, that will cost us 50 rupees. One crore chullahs will cost only Rs. 50 crores but the saving in the firewood is calculated by technical people to be 10 times more. So, in 5 years if you provide 5 crores chullah, even if you construct free, to all those poor families who use firewood, it will cost only 450 crores but the annual recurring saving in firewood will be more than Rs. 2,500 crore. Therefore my specific question is whether for this year you will start constructing 1 crore smokeless chullahs? And secondly, regarding the integrated energy programme, could you give an assurance that at least one village in every block is adopted by the Non-conventional energy department to demonstrate to the people the benefits of the non-conventional energy and also to see as to how far this programme is successful under the local conditions?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I thank the Member for his suggestion. I am willing to accept all your suggestions totally, wholeheartedly subject to the resources.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Take it as conventional and do it as non-conventional.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you have non-conventional resources.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. Sir, as far as the conventional budget is concerned, you are aware that there is going to be a shortage of about Rs. 10,000. So, it is not possible because of the paucity of fund. There will be grievances from the House itself if we drivert the funds. Sir, the only possibility I can visualise is that if we can make Integrated Energy Programme as a part and parcel of the rural development programme then probably the money could be found and I would be glad if he could do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Satheji, there are three things: the non-conventional energy supplied by non conventional resources at the initiative taken by a non conventional Minister

(Interruptions)

Manufacture of Metal Detectors

*424 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether metal detectors are now being manufactured indigenously;

(b) whether during 1986-87 Government imported metal detectors;

(c) if so, the details of the countries from which and the number of detectors that were imported; and

(d) whether such other security devices manufactured in the country are sufficient to meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Door Frame and Hand Held type metal detectors are being manufactured indigenously.

(b) and (c). The item 'Metal Detector' is not classified under the "Indian Trade Classification Revision 2" on the basis of which foreign trade statistics are maintained.

(d) No general demand assessment has been made.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the security devices industry have entered a new era, with the rise in terrorists' activities in various parts of the country and the metal door detectors have become a common phenomena. In our daily life about every day we pass through these metal detectors either at the Parliament House, at Government offices or at shopping complex. Sir, if these metal detectors have become essential for the security of the VIPs and also for the commonman, then may I know from the Hon. Minister, what specific steps are taken by the Ministry to ensure the accuracy as well as the perfection of these devices at the manufacturing stage I would also like to know which are the private companies who are manufacturing these safety devices in our country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): Sir, in the public interest. It is not possible to give all these details because it is related to the security measures. So, it is not good to ask such questions.

because it is related to the security measures. So, it is not good to ask such questions

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Repayment of fixed deposits by companies

*416. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received complaints about default in repayment of fixed deposits by several companies;

(b) if so, the details of such defaulting companies; and

(c) the action taken against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the names of the Companies against which complaints were received in the Headquarters of the Department of Company Affairs during the period 1.1.1986 to 14.8.1987 is given below

(c) Companies Act does not provide for any remedy against default in repayment of fixed deposits by a company after the date of maturity.

STATEMENT

Name of Defaulting Companies, in Respect of Repayment of Deposits, against which complaints were received during the period 1-1-1986 to 14-8-1987.

1.	Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.	5	Aluminium Industries Ltd.
2.	Anagram Finance Ltd.	6.	Auto-Meter Ltd.
3.	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd.	7.	ACC Babcock Ltd.
4	Amrit Banaspati Company Ltd.	8.	Asea Ltd.

9. Amar Dye-Chem Ltd
10. Ankur Electronics Ltd.
11 Agro Pvt Ltd.
12. Brook Bond India Ltd.
13. Bilaspur Spinning Mills and Industries Ltd
14. Centron Industrial Combine Ltd
15. Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd.
16. Cement Corporation of India Ltd
17. Chamundi Mopeds Ltd.
18 Depro Foods Ltd
19 Das Reprographic Ltd.
20 Dr Sahib Singh & Sons
21. Davey Ashmore India Ltd.
22. Dalmia Biscuits Pvt. Ltd.
23 Everest Engg Works Ltd
24 Finlay Mills Ltd
25 Gangappa Industries Ltd
26. Govt Nepa Mills Ltd
27. Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.
28 Guest Keen Williams Ltd.
29. Gedore Tools (India) Ltd
30 Grehlakshmi Management Services Pvt Ltd
31 Goetze (India) Ltd
32 Hindustan Zinc Ltd
33 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
34 Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd.
35 Indian Aluminium Company Ltd.
36 Ipco Paper Mills Ltd.
37 Indo American Electricals Ltd.
38. I T C.Ltd.
39 Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd.
40 J.K Synthetics Ltd
41 Kulkarni Foundries Ltd.
42 Khandelwal Tubes Industries Ltd.
43. Sugar and Oil Mills Ltd.
44 Mas Services Pvt. Ltd.
45 Modi Industries Ltd.
46 Machinery Manufacturers Corpn Ltd.
47 Modi Carpets Ltd
48 Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd
49 Narang Breweries Ltd
50 New Gujarat Synthetic.
51 O T.A. Fluance Forwards Pvt. Ltd.
52 Orissa Industries Ltd
53 Orient Abrasives Ltd
54. Oriental Power Cables Ltd
55 Orkey Silks Mills Ltd.
56 O C M Woollen Mills Ltd.
57. Podar Mills Ltd.
58 Panipat Woolen & General Mills Ltd.
59 Premier Cable Company Ltd.
60 Punjab Anand Batteries Ltd.
61. Paper and Pulp Conversions Ltd.
62 Perfect Pact Ltd
63 Peerless General Finance & Investment Co Ltd
64. Republic Forge Co., Ltd.

65. Reliance Textile India Ltd.
66. Ritz Continental Hotels Ltd.
67. Ramanugger Cane & Sugar Ltd.
68. Star Industrial & Textile Enterprises Ltd.
69. Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd.
70. Sri Krishna Rajendra Mills Ltd.
71. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd.
72. Steel Strips Ltd.
73. Sugesan Finance Investment Ltd
74 Sudarsan Chits (India) Ltd.
75 SLM Manekial Industries Ltd.
76. Semarias Housing Ltd.
77. Tata Consultancy Services Private Ltd.
78. Travancore Rayons Ltd.
79. Texnaci Ltd.
80. Universal Steel and Alliance Ltd.
81. United Watches Ltd.
82 Universal Steel & Alloys Ltd.
83. United Diamonds Ltd.
84. Uniscans & Sonics Ltd.
85. Venus Papers Mills Ltd.
86. W.G. Forge & Allied Industries Ltd.
87. Western Indian Industries Ltd.
88 Western Electronics Ltd.
89 Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.

Development of indigenous technology for oil exploration

*419. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, on investigations carried out in oil basins in India, more sites for oil exploration have been detected by the ONGC,

(b) if so, what effective arrangements have been made to develop indigenous technology to carry out the oil exploration;

(c) whether Government have set the ball in motion for indigenous manufacture of drilling and other requisite machinery required for the purpose of oil exploration; and

(d) if so, the exact thrust made by Government in this regard and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC have acquired sufficient in house technology for oil exploration. However, some specialised equipments and services are obtained from abroad for specific operational requirements.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. For encouraging indigenous manufacture of oil field equipment, Government is providing various incentives like deemed export benefits, price preference etc. Indigenisation has, inter-alia, been effected in the manufacture of rigs, offshore platforms, jack-up rigs, supply vessels, oil fieds chemicals/cement etc.

Technology deferment plan

*425. SHRI S.M. GURADDI.
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose a technology deferment plan on the public sector enterprises in the country;

(b) if so, whether this will be a part of the

new strategy for improving the efficiency of the public sector enterprises; and

(c) if so, the other main features of the new strategy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGALA RAO). (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Assessment for requirement of coal

*426. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the requirement of coal for the country as a whole by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof;

(c) the quantum of coal expected to be produced in the country by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the development of coalfields located at different places in the country needs urgent attention of Government in view of the prevailing condition of the coal fields and also to increase the production to meet the growing demand; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The demand for coal in the terminal year of the 7th Plan has been assessed by the Planning Commission at 237 million tonnes.

This demand is planned to be met by coal production of 226 million tonnes drawing down of pit-head stocks and some import of coking coal.

(d) and (e). Government is aware of the need to develop various coalfields in order to meet the growing demand. The production plans have been drawn up accordingly taking into account, inter alia, the location of the demand centres, geo-mining setting of coal deposits etc. and steps are being taken to meet the infra-structure requirements of different coalfields for their speedy development

Rehabilitation of Bucket Wheel Excavator of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

*427. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether MAN-G.H H. has finally refused paying the cost of rehabilitation of Bucket Wheel Excavator to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof, and

(c) what further action is proposed to be taken in the matter of other contracts with the firm?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir The exact amount to be paid by MAN/WMI is under discussion.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Action against Vanaspati Manufacturers producing more than prescribed limit

*428. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Governmnet are aware that in Maharashtra certain manufacturers of Vanaspati are producing more than their prescribed quota;

(b) if so, the details of such manufacturers;

(c) whether this kind of excess produc-

tion is permissible under the Essential Commodities Act; and

(d) if not, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). As per reports, in the last 2 years, one manufacturer in Maharashtra has produced vanaspati in excess of the prescribed limit of 125% of licensed capacity.

(c) Under Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Central Government can regulate production of essential commodities including vanaspati.

(d) A show cause notice has been issued to the party.

[English]

World Bank loan for installation of low cost hydel power facilities in Karnataka

*429. SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has extended a loan of 330 million dollars to instal low cost hydel power facilities in Karnataka as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 10 June, 1987;

(b) if so, whether the work on the proposed hydroelectric power project has since been commissioned; and

(c) if so, when the work is likely to be completed and the extent to which the steep power shortage in the Southern States is to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) A world Bank loan of US $330 million has been approved for the Karnataka Power Project.

(b) and (c). Work on the Kalinadi hydroelectric project (Stage II), covered under this World Bank loan, has commenced and is likely to be completed by 1994-95. An installed capacity of 270 MW would be added to the State grid on completion of the project.

Crisis in man-made fibre-industry

*430 SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the man-made fibre industries are facing crisis;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the crisis;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any package programme to remove present crisis from man-made fibre industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from synthetic fibre manufacturers regarding the crisis being faced by the industry due to factors such as marketing constraints, low return on investment, high incidence of excise levies and liberal import policies.

(c) and (d). The import of PSF (Polyester Staple Fibre) has already been removed from OGL and brought under canalisation through STC. Decision on other issues will be taken on merits in due course.

Export of Surplus Industrial Alcohol

*431. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every after meeting the needs of various States, there is a surplus of industrial alcohol manufactured in India;

(b) if so, whether a memorandum has been received by Government seeking permission to export the surplus industrial alcohol;

(c) whether the permission to export industrial alcohol has been granted; and

(d) if so, on what conditions the permission has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) According to the present indications, some quantity of alcohol (both industrial and potable) is likely to become surplus to the requirement of the country during the current alcohol year (December, 1986-November, 1987).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The proposal to export some quantity of alcohol, subject to export being viable, is under consideration

Production of Ampicillin and Amoxycillin

*432. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Ampicillin and Amoxycillin may be hit due to non-cooperation from drug manufacturers as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 26 July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to ensure that consumers do not suffer; and

(c) whether self-sufficiency in these antibiotics will be achieved by imports of intermediates?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Price of 6-APA i.e., the raw material for the production of Ampicillin, Amoxycillin has been revised by the government from Rs. 1778 per Kg to Rs. 1871 per kg. recently and the policy guidelines regarding the grant of licences for the import of Penicillin have already been issued.

[Translation]

Procurement of damaged wheat in States by FCI

*433. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Procurement at snail's pace" appearing in the "Tribune" of 4 June, 1987;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any instructions to the Food Corporation of India in regard to procurement of damaged wheat in Punjab and other States in relaxation of procurement specifications; and

(c) if not, what other measures are being taken by Government to help farmers in the disposal of their stock of damaged wheat in various States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) The Central Government suggested to the roller flour mills that they purchase lustre-lost wheat to the extent possible. Facilities in the matter of transport and bank credit to enable them to do so were extended to the mills.

[English]

Rehabilitation of oustees from Pong Dam

*434. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum of understanding was reached between the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh in 1981 in regard to the rehabilitation of oustees from Pong Dam;

(b) whether the agreement has since been implemented and the cases of all those oustees where the allotments were cancelled for infringement of one rule or the other have since been reviewed;

(c) if so, the outcome of this review alongwith the details of the cases in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any complaints have since been received by Government from the adversely affected Pong Dam oustees; and

(e) if so, the nature of the complaints alongwith the action taken to redress them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of 6575 cases of cancellation of allotment of land for infringement of Rules, 4734 applications for review were received. So far 4496 cases have been decided in favour of the oustees, 214 cases have been rejected and the remaining 24 cases are under review.

(d) and (e). Complaints have been received from the oustees which pertain to delay in allotment of land, allotment of unsuitable land, unauthorised occupation of land allotted to them and allotment of the same to more than one party. Beas Construction Board (BCB) has referred these complaints to the concerned authorities in the Government of Rajasthan and are trying to resolve the problems.

[Translation]

Problems of Maruti Car Customers

*435. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Maruti Car customers are taking recourse to courts for not getting proper dealings from Maruti Udyog Ltd; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to resolve the problems of customers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). There have been some cases of customers going to courts largely on the issue of applicability of prices prevalent at the time of making full payment. While the conditions of sale of vehicles is a commercial matter of the Company, every effort is made by Maruti Udyog Limited to redress the legitimate grievances of the customers.

[English]

Shortfall in Supply of Edible Oils

*436. SHRI MURLI DEORA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the position of edible oil supplies in the country in the coming months;

(b) whether Government expect a shortfall in supply of edible oils; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated to meet this shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). There exists a gap between the demand for and supply of edible oils in the country. This gap is sought to be bridged partly through imports of edible oils. Due to drought conditions in many of the oil-

seeds growing States of the country, it is expected that the shortage in the supply of edible oil will continue.

(c) Government have taken various measures, which are as under:

(i) The allocation of imported edible oil to States/Union Territories under the Public Distribution System and under Scheme of Small Packs and to the vanaspati industry for the manufacture of vanaspati has been increased and will be maintained.

(ii) To cover up the loss in the production of oilseeds to the extent possible, due to drought, contingency plan has been chalked out in drought affected States.

(iii) States have been asked to take strict action against hoarders and speculators in oilseeds/edible oils

(iv) Network of Fair Price Shops is being strengthened through State Governments especially in the drought affected States.

Facilities and Incentives for Industrialisation of Hilly Backward Areas

*437. SHRI N. DENNIS Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special treatment is proposed to be shown for the industrial establishments in hilly backward areas; and

(b) whether infrastructural facilities and other incentives are available or would be provided for the industrialisation of such areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, 1971, the entire North Eastern Region including Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, 8 hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh and Darjeeling district of West Bengal had been placed in Category 'A' and are eligible for the highest rate of central subsidy i.e. 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. The ceiling was raised to Rs. 50 lakhs in respect of electronic units to be set up in hill districts of Category 'A'.

Under the Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971, industrial undertakings set up in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas are entitled to 75% Transport Subsidy on the expenditure incurred for movement of raw materials and finished goods to and from selected rail heads ports. The rate of transport subsidy in respect of North Eastern Region including Sikkim, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and J&K has been raised to 90%. In the North Eastern Region, Transport subsidy at the rate of 75% for air lift of electronic components /products from Calcutta airport to the airport nearest to the location of the industrial unit and vice-versa is also available

Under the Central Infrastructure Subsidy Scheme the Central Government assist the States having 'No Industry Districts' to develop infrastructure facilities there. In a project cost of Rs. 6 crores Centre's share is Rs. 2 crores per 'No Industry District'. However, in the case of North Eastern Region for a project cost of Rs. 4 crores, Centre's share is Rs. 2 crores. This assistance is available also to hill districts, if they are 'no industry' districts.

Apart from the above mentioned incentives and concessions, incentives like concessional finance, income-tax exemption, hire purchase facilities to small scale units, etc. are also available to the entrepreneurs for setting up industries in backward areas including hill districts.

Action taken on MPs letters by Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies

4497. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is following the

guidelines laid down for dealing with letters from Members of Parliament;

(b) how many letters were received by his Ministry from the MPs during the last 12 months, how many of them were acknowledged and how many were finally replied; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the replies of the pending letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information in regard to Department of Food is as under—

(i) Letters received from M.Ps. during last 12 months	514
(ii) Acknowledged	287
(iii) Letters for which final reply has been sent	360

The letters for which final reply have not been issued are being pursued at the Senior level and the position is under constant review.

Information in regard to Department of Civil Supplies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of items by Punjab Agro Industries

4498. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI MANIK SANYAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) the items the joint venture of the Punjab Agro Industries in collaboration with Voltas proposes to export;

(b) what items can they import against these exports and the percentage of FOB value permitted against each item of imports;

(c) whether there are other export items in the country other than these which this joint venture proposes to export;

(d) if so, will they be permitted to import ingredients similar to what Pepsi wants to import and will be percentage of FOB value of imports be the same for them; and

(e) whether the use of the Foreign Trade Mark will be permitted to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation have submitted an application for approval for a joint venture with one of the Tata Companies and Pepsico Incorporated of USA for the manufacture of various processed foods and soft drink concentrates. The proposal envisages export of processed fruit and vegetable products and other items such as soft drink concentrates, electric coolers, dispensing machines, advertising material and other non-traditional items

(b) The acutal import entitlement on exports made will be governed by the policy prevailing at the relevant time

(c) and (d). Import of raw materials for the manufacture of soft drink concentrates which are not indigenously available will be regulated in accordance with the import policy from time to time.

(e) The proposal of Punjab Agro Industries Corporation is still under the consideration of the Government. The use of

foreign trade marks will be governed by Government's policy in this regard.

Foreign collaboration in manufacture of pens

4499. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the introduction of Magna and Cross pens;

(b) whether Government have approved these foreign collaborations;

(c) whether Government have permitted the use of the foreign trade marks; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) M/s Chandra Industries have informed that they have not entered into any foreign collaboration for the manufacture of Cross pens in India and that they have commenced production under commercial agreement not involving any payment of royalty, technical knowhow, fees etc M/s. Blowplast Ltd. have informed that they do not manufacture pens and they purchase pens from small scale manufacturers and market them under their trade mark 'Magna' M/s. Blowplast Ltd. have neither sought foreign collaboration nor have been granted any foreign collaboration approval for the manufacture of pens.

(c) Government has not given any approval for the use of foreign trade mark. M/s. Blowplast Ltd have intimated that they do not use any foreign trade mark. M/s. Chandra Industries have stated that 'cross' made in India is used under the Registered Users Trade Mark Agreement which does not involve any payment or royalty.

(d) Does not arise.

Collection of salt cess

4500. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation for development and labour welfare expenses to a state has any relation to the collection of salt cess in that State;

(b) the total collection of salt cess in India and the administrative expenditure and development and welfare expenses incurred therefrom, year-wise and State-wise since 1984-85; and

(c) the recommendation of the Varadarajan Committee on salt cess and whether Gujarat has demanded for their implementation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir

(b) A Statement is given below. Salt producing States/UTs in the country have been divided into five regions for administrative purposes. Each region covers more than one salt producing State/Union Territory. Data regarding collection of salt cess, administrative expenditure and development and welfare expenses are maintained regionwise. State-wise figures are not available.

(c) No information regarding recommendations of Varadarajan Committee on salt cess is available.

STATEMENT

Region-wise Cess Collection and Expenditure on Administration. Development and Labour Welfare Works since 1984-85 to 1986-87

(Figures in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Region	Receipts Cess on Salt	Expenditure on			Receipts Cess on Salt	Expenditure on		
			Admn.	Dev. & Labour Welfare Work	Loan & Exgratia		Admn.	Dev. & Labour Welfare Work	Loan & Exgratia
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Year—1984-85				*Year—1985-86*		
1.	Headquarters	0.14	22.55	—	—	0.14	24.04	—	—
2.	Pay & Accounts Office	—	2.69	—	—	—	2.76	—	—
3.	Jodhpur	18.86	5 69	9.85	—	19.67	6.31	6.95	4.00
4.	Madras	22.80	50.31	39.18	5.58	22.99	56.39	30.98	6.05
5.	Bombay	10.74	27.22	3.61	—	9.25	29.41	6.91	—
6.	Ahmedabad	103.13	16.88	2.33	1.28	116.50	19.87	18.52	0.58
7.	Calcutta	1.93	15.26	15.97	—	1.87	16.53	6.64	—
Total :		157.60	140.60	70.94	6.86	170.42	155.11	70.00	10.63
	Year—1986-87								
1.	Headquarters	0.05	19.60	—	—				

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Pay & Accounts Office	—	3 41	—	—
3	Jodhpur	12 40	7 74	18 54	4 60
4	Bombay	8 39	30 97	7 25	—
5	Madras	21 32	77 15	32 58	3 90
6	Ahmedabad	114 71	24 69	5 27	0 15
7	Calcutta	1 26	19 03	6 01	0 94
Total		158 13	182 59	69 65	9 59

[*Translation*]

Agreement between department of telecommunications and Bell laboratories of USA for improving telecom facilities

4502. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are going on for agreement between the Telecommunications Department and Bell Laboratories of USA for improving Telecommunication facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement, proposed to be entered into; and

(c) outlines of the improvements to be brought about as a result of this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Discussions have been held for cooperation between the Department of Telecommunications and the Bell Laboratories of United States for suitable training and studies of and by the technical personnel of the Department in regard to advanced techniques for network, planning operation and management under an US AID programme.

(b) The details have not yet been finalised.

(c) Training and studies will be useful in improvement of planning, management and operation of the network.

[*English*]

Report on modernisation of Ferrous Casting and Steel Forging Industry

4503. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Managing Director. Guest Keen Williams was set up to prepare a package of proposals for the modernisation, technology upgradation and accelerated growth of the ferrous casting and steel forging industry;

(b) whether the report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Report makes important suggestions with regard to the steps to be taken by the industry as well as the Government to achieve the objectives of modernisation, technology upgradation and accelerated growth. It has been urged in the report that the industry should go in for the latest specialised equipment in order to bridge the gap between the technology currently in use vis-a-vis the World's latest technology. The Report identifies the equipment which are required to bridge the gap. The Report covers important issues like energy saving, pollution control, material conservation and computerisation, which are of vital importance for modernisation of the industry. The Report suggests the equipment required by the industry for modernisation may be permitted for import at a very low rate of customs duty, and that incentives be given for investment in energy saving devices and installation of anti-pollution equipment.

The need for meeting the industry's increased requirement of power by the Government has been stressed. Encouragement for expansion of existing units to viable sizes, instead of new capacities at green field sites, extension of the broad banding scheme to ferrous casting and steel forging industry are among the other important policy matters which have been raised in the report. The problem of raw materials required by the industry has been dealt with in the report which makes

certain suggestions with regard to export promotion.

Policy for development of Toy Industry

4504. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated or proposed to formulate a comprehensive policy for development of Toy Industry; if so, its salient features;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the major companies in United States and Europe have started to tie up with the Indian manufacturers for carving out a niche for themselves in this industy;

(c) if so, which are these foreign companies and their Indian collaborators and the terms and conditions under which such collaborations have been approved by Government;

(d) whether any of these foreign companies have been allowed to import raw materials for the manufacture of the range of their toys in India; and

(e) whether these foreign companies are permitted to repatriate any of their profits from India; if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government have not drawn up any specific policy for the development and regulation of the toy industry.

Mechanical toys and plastic toys are reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector.

The item 'non-mechanical toys' was deleted in October, 1986 from the list of items reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector.

(b) and (c). The following companies have been granted foreign collaboration approval for the manufacture of toys in the recent past:—

	Name of the Indian Party	Name of the foreign collaborators	Nature of collaboration
1.	M/s Kemp & Co. Ltd	M/s Mattel Inc , USA M/s Mattel Asia, Hong Kong.	Financial and Technical
2.	Shri K.S. Joseph (M/s Funskool Ltd)	M/s Hazbro Inc., USA M/s Milton Bradly Inc., USA	Financial and Technical
3.	M/s Dinky Toys Ltd	M/s Bandai Co. Ltd., Japan	Technical
4	M/s Micky Toys—Pvt Ltd. Bombay	M/s Playmobile, West Germany	Technical

(d) Import of raw materials which are not indigenously available will be governed in accordance with the import policy prevailing from time to time

(e) In the case of approved foreign collaborations, repatriation of profits/dividends by foreign investors on their equity participation in Indian companies is allowed without restriction, subject to payment of the applicable Indian Taxes.

Applications for setting up automobile industry recommended by Tamil Nadu

4505. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Union Government duly recommended by the State Government of Tamil Nadu for setting up automobile industry in Tamil Nadu;

(b) how many applications have been considered and licences issued so far; and

(c) how many applications are pending and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) An application for industrial licence and foreign collaboration has been received from M/s. Asian Vehicle Industries Ltd. for setting up a new unit for the manufacture of passenger cars. The company has proposed three alternative locations for this unit in Andhra Pradesh, Pondichery and Tamil Nadu. The Govt. of Tamil Nadu has recommended this unit to be set up in Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). No final decision has been taken on this application and this will be considered in the light of the automobile policy which is being formulated by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Refund of registration amount by Andhra Pradesh Scooters

4506. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) the number of persons applied for the refund of registration fee from M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters, Patancheru, district Medak (Andhra Pradesh) during the last three years,

(b) the number of applications out of them to whom the registration fee was refunded and the number of those to whom it was not refunded separately;

(c) the reasons for delay in refunding the registration fee;

(d) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the company to refund the amount of registration fee immediately to the applicants; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As reported by the Company, 3,54,415 persons have requested for refund of registration fee during the last three years.

(b) and (c). As reported by the Company, till end of September, 1986, registration fee was refunded to 3,05,284 no. of applicants. The no. of applicants where refund has not been made is 49,131. The delay in refunding the registration fee, as reported by the company, has been mainly because of non-compliance of certain formalities by the applicant and non-availability of funds already deployed in other Corporate units.

(d) Government have issued guidelines to the automobile manufacturers to arrange early refund of advance money after cancellation of the booking.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Encouragement to Cement Industry

4507. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the outline of plan of action for affording special encouragement for scientific and technological development in small scale sector, especially for employment-oriented schemes;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the gains achieved by tiny sector of cement industry in the areas of energy consumption, capital saving designs, employment-oriented operations and rational use of scattered scanty resources of limestone, and

(c) the measures proposed to protect and encourage the onward march of small and tiny sector, like that of cement industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) under the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) gives considerable importance to the technological development of small scale industries For assisting small scale industries in different disciplines SIDO has established Product-cum-Process Development Centres, Regional Testing Centres and Field Testing Stations The SSI Modernisation Programme envisages

(i) Improvement in production technology

(ii) Product Development and Design

(iii) Testing Design and Quality Control

(iv) Machinery and Equipment

(v) Selection of proper raw material

(vi) Application of imported management technology

The programme includes in-plant studies preparation of Modernisation Guides organising seminars and workshops and modernisation courses as well as study visits

(b) These plants operate in the small scale sector with registration from the respective State Directors of Industries A detailed techno-economic appraisal of these plants has not been made by the Government

(c) While according to the present policy of the Government setting up of large cement plants at green field areas is not encouraged, there is no such restriction in setting up of mini cement plants in the organised sector as well as in the small scale sector Mini cement plants are totally exempted from price and distribution controls New cement plants including mini cement plants commencing production on or after 1 4 1986 are entitled to a rebate in excise duty at the rate of Rs 50/- per tonne provided their production in the relevant financial year is not less than 30% of the licensed capacity (as may be certified by the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry) The rebate will be admissible during the period Ist March 1987 to 31st March, 1990 Excise rebate of Rs 20/- per tonne is available to units which commenced production between 1 1 82 and 31 3 86 Mini cement plants in the Small Scale Sector are also entitled to incentives and facilities that are available to small scale industrial undertakings

[*Translation*]

Allocation of foodgrains for flood affected areas of Bihar

4508 SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have allotted special quota of foodgrains to Bihar Government for distribution among the flood affected people in the State and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

[*English*]

Vacancies of Judges in Andhra Pradesh High Court

4509. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Court Judges at present working in Andra Pradesh High Court;

(b) the number of vacancies in Andhra Pradesh High Court, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Out of the sanctioned strength of 26 permanent and Additional Judges, 24 Judges are in position, leaving 2 vacancies

(c) The matter of filling up the vacancies is engaging the attention of the Government.

Items imported by manufacturers of Soft Drinks

4510. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has written to all soft drink manufacturers to find out the import of ingredients by them for the manufacture of soft drinks; and

(b) if so, what are the items they are importing and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The soft drink manufacturers have been asked to furnish details of the specific raw materials imported by them and the volume of such imports etc. The process of collection and the compliation of the data is still in progress.

Sick wells in Western region

4511. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken action for reducing the number of sick wells in Western Region; and

(b) if so, the details and programme regarding this new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following steps have been taken in order to repair the sick wells:

(i) Deployment of larger number of work-over rigs.

(ii) Continuing work-over operations on round the clock basis.

(iii) Improving efficiency of work-over operations through better technology.

Freight charges on Industrial Raw Material

4512. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large differences of freight charged on steel and coal and other raw materials from State to State is the major hurdle for the rapid industrialisation and modernisation; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to get rid of this hurdle and arrange for uniform price including freight charges of industrial raw materials throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) There exists a Freight Equalisation Scheme in respect of commodities like iron and steel, coal, cement, fertilisers, etc. with a view to supply basic capital goods and raw materials at uniform prices throughout the country. However, due to variations in octroi and sales tax charged by the State Governments, the cost of raw-materials, steel and coal etc. may be different from State to State.

Orders placed with foreign suppliers for power sets and other equipment

4513. DR. A.K. PATEL. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have taken up the question of cost of BHEL equipment, their delayed supply and unsatisfactory performance; if so, with what results;

(b) whether there is any plan to import such equipment because they would be cheaper and give better performance, if so, the details of the orders placed with foreign suppliers for power sets and other equipment in the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the assessment of the adverse effects of such imports on BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Cement

4514. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) whether production of cement has been hit by the power cuts and poor quality of coal;

(b) if so, its effect on profitability; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check declining profitability in cement Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The production of cement has been hit by power cuts in the States of Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and irregular power supplies in the States of Bihar and Gujarat. In regard to the quality of coal, there have been some complaints about the size of coal, low calorific value, presence of extraneous material in the coal supplied and less availability of coal in certain cases.

(b) and (c). In order to overcome adverse effect on profitability due to power cuts, cement industry has been advised to instal captive power plants to meet about 40% of their power requirement. Almost all the cement units in power deficit States have installed captive power plants. The concerned State Governments have also been requested to minimise power-cuts on cement factories. To encourage the setting up of the captive power plants, appropriate relief is allowed in fixing the levy quota to neutralise additional cost involved in generation of power from the captive D.G. sets installed after 1.1.82

No specific study has been made in regard to the effects of power cuts, and poor quality of coal on the profitability of cement industry However, the following facilities/concessions have been provided to augment the profitability of cement industry —

(i) Retention price for levy cement has been increased by Rs 24.50 per tonne with effect from 15.12 86

(ii) Payment of Rs. 9/- per tonne by the cement factories to Cement Regulation Account on the non-

levy production of cement has been dis-continued from 15.12.86.

(iii) New Units commencing production on or after 1.4.86 and those commencing production between 1.1.82 and 31.3.86 are entitled to a rebate on excise duty at the rate of Rs. 50/- per tonne and Rs. 20/- per tonne respectively provided their production in the relevant financial year is not less than 30% of the licensed capacity (as may be certified by the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry). The rebate will be admissible during the period Ist March, 1987 to 31st March, 1990.

(iv) The levy quota of Cement units has been progressively reduced and the present levy obligation is as under:—

(a)	New Cement Units commencing production on or after 1.4.86	— 15% of actual production
(b)	Cement units which had commenced production between 1.1.82 and 31.3.86	— 20% of actual production
(c)	Units declared sick and expansion materialising after 1.1.82	— 30% of actual production
(d)	All other units viz those in production prior to 1 1 82	— 50% of actual production

Rates of Royalty on Coal

4515 SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the rates of royalty being paid per tonne of coal to the concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) At present the rate of royalty on coal varies from Rs 2 50 per tonne to Rs 7 00 per tonne depending upon the Group in which particular grade of coal is classified Royalty rates of coal are not fixed State-wise

Use of Foreign Trade Mark "SUZUKI"

4516 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Trade Mark "Suzuki" is being used in conjunction with an Indian name by three products "Maruti Suzuki" "Ind-Suzuki" and "TVS-Suzuki";

(b) whether there is a registered users agreement for the name "Suzuki" with these three companies;

(c) if not, what kind of an agreement is there between Suzuki and the three companies; and

(d) what is Government policy regarding this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM). (a) M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd and M/s. TVS Suzuki Limited are using the word "Suzuki" as suffix to their brand name

(b) No Sir.

(c) Prior permission of Government for use of foreign trade marks or registrations as Registered Users under the Trade & Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 is not compulsory Section 28(1) (c) of FERA provides that non-resident or a foreign company or Indian Company with more than 40% non-resident interest shall not permit any trade mark which he is entitled to use, to be used by any person or company for any direct or indirect consideration without permission of Reserve Bank of India

(d) Government's policy is not to encourage the use of foreign brand names on sales in the domestic market.

Allocation of wheat and rice in Orissa

4517. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Min-

ister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and wheat released by Union Government to various State Governments during the year 1986-87 and to date during the current year;

(b) the quantity of rice released and sold in tribal areas of Orissa as subsidised rice during the said period, district-wise;

(c) the total amount spent on it by State Government;

(d) the total quantity released through LAMPS; and

(e) whether the release of subsidised rice is proportionate to the requirement of Tribal Areas in Orissa, especially Koraput district during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The total quantities of rice and wheat allotted to the various States/Union Territories from the Central Pool for the Public Distribution System during 1986-87 and from April-August, 1987 are as under:—

(In thousand tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat
1986-87	10112.75	9208.64
April-August 1987	4140.75	4033.90

(b) The quantities of rice issued by the Food Corporation of India to the Government of Orissa under the scheme for supply of foodgrains at specially subsidised prices to people living in ITDP areas during 1986-87 and from April-June, 1987 are as under:—

(In metric tonnes)

1986-87	40603
April-June, 1987	14233

District-wise allocations are made by the State Government

(c) The distribution of foodgrains in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas is subsidised by the Government of India.

(d) Distribution of subsidised foodgrains in ITDP areas is the responsibility of the State Governments

(e) Under the scheme, rice is required to be distributed at specially subsidised rates to all the people living in the ITDP areas at the normal scale of issues under the Public Distribution System.

Accident due to electricity short circuit in MPs Flats

4518. SHRI KATURI NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire accidents due to electricity short circuit, over load or false wiring in MPs flats/Bungalows in New Delhi during May, June and upto 25 July, 1987,

(b) the action taken by Government on those fire accidents and the estimated loss of Government property, and

(c) the steps taken to stop such fire accidents in MPs flats and bungalows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c) According to Delhi Fire Service, there have been three such incidents of fire due to electric short circuit during May to July. The estimated loss in the three fire incidents has been approximately Rs 1,600/-

Regular checking is carried out by the

Central Public Works Department and appropriate corrective measures taken such as changing of wiring, cable, Main boards, Meter boards, etc.

Land and building under acquisition in Coimbatore for development of telecommunications

4519. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount involving about 7½ lakhs is blocked up with the Government of Tamil Nadu since 1980 which was deposited on the demand made by the State Government towards consideration of the value of land and building under acquisition in Race Course Road, Coimbatore for development of telecommunications;

(b) the reasons for which the land acquisition process got stalled even after paying the assessed approximate cost of land and building after publication of gazette notification under section 4(1) of L.A. Act of 1894 and subsequent hearing of objections raised and rejected on its merits; and

(c) what action his Ministry propose to take over the land under acquisition in their possession for early development of telecommunications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. Rupees 7,53,120.37 have been deposited in State Bank of India vide Challan No. 24 dated 6.5.80 for acquiring land in Coimbatore after conducting 5(A) enquiry vide District Revenue Officer letter No. LA-12/78/A5 dated 22.4.80

(b) The D R O. Coimbatore forwarded draft declaration under section 6 and 7 of LA Act 1894 vide his letter No LA-12/78/A5 dated 16.10.81. The case got stalled at the State Government level for reasons better known to them.

(c) The case was referred to Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India for expert legal opinion on 4.6.87. Legal Adviser, Government of India opined for reasuming the L A. proceedings irrespective of time factor and hand over the possession of land to the Deptt. of Telecom. after observing the remaining formalities of LA. Act. The Chief Secretary, Tamil Nadu Government has been addressed on 15.7.87 enclosing the legal opinion for implementation. Reply is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of bio-gas plants

4520. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-gas plants proposed to be set up by Government during the current financial year;

(b) the State-wise number of bio-gas plants proposed to be set up;

(c) whether bio-gas plants will be set up in Barabanki district in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the number thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). A target of 1,20,900 family type biogas plants has been envisaged for 1987-88 under the National Project for Biogas Development. State-wise targets are given in the Statement below

(c) to (e). The information is being obtained from the State Government and on receipt, the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statewise Targets for Setting up of Biogas Plants during 1987-88 Under the National Project for Biogas Development

Sl	State/U Ts /Agency	Annual Target
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	10,000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3	Assam	2,000
4	Bihar	5,000
5	Goa	100
6	Gujarat	7,500
7	Haryana	2,000
8	Himachal Pradesh	3,000
9	Jammu & Kashmir	100
10	Karnataka	5 000
11	Kerala	2,500
12	Madhya Pradesh	2,000
13	Maharashtra	30 000
14	Manipur	15
15	Meghalaya	50
16	Mizoram	60
17	Nagaland	10
18	Orissa	3 000
19	Punjab	1,300
20	Rajasthan	3,000
21	Sikkim	30
22	Tamil Nadu	13,000
23	Tripura	10
24	Uttar Pradesh	18,000

1	2	3
25.	West Bengal	3,000
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	5
27.	Chandigarh	5
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	10
29.	Delhi	100
30.	Pondicherry	100
31.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	10,000
	Total	1,20,900

[*English*]

Complaints about Bajaj Chetak Scooters

4521. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the use of sub-standard material by M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. in their 'Bajaj Chetak' brand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No specific complaint in this regard has been received by the Government. M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd, have informed that the vehicles and accessories produced/supplied by them are made of material as per the standard specifications.

(b) Does not arise

STD facility in Kerala

4522. SHRI P.A ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new places in Kerala are planned to be linked with STD facility in the next two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 12 new places (Alathur, Kayamkulam, Kolencherry, Kanhangad, Mala, Munnar, Nileshwar, Parur, Payannur, Pandalam, Vaikom and Tellicherry) are planned to be linked with STD facility in the next two years.

Increase in LPG gas dealers in Delhi

4523. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 132 on 4 August, 1987 regarding allotment of Gas/ /Petrol/Kerosene Agencies and state:

(a) the steps taken to ease the situation in Delhi by locating more number of gas dealers at a population of 20,000 as against the population of 1,00,000 at present; and

(b) when more number of LPG dealers are expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). In addition to the 175 LPG distributorships operating now in Delhi, the oil companies have initiated steps for commissioning several new distributorships to cater to the growing demand for LPG in Delhi. These distributorships will be set up from time to time after the necessary formalities and procedural requirements have been completed. Action is also under way to augment availability of the bulk product and related infrastructure for this purpose.

Industrial problems in Maruti Udyog Ltd

4524. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late industrial problems in the Maruti Udyog Ltd. have increased and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the first week of August 1987, violent disturbance among the workers took place in the Maruti factory itself; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases under Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986

4525 SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed in various courts in the country so far after enforcement of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of upto date and number of women benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from State/s High Courts and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Proposal of ONGC to increase planning frame

4526 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has proposed to Government that the planning frame should cover a minimum period of two years instead of the existing practice of an annual plan;

(b) if so, the reasons adduced by the ONGC in support of their proposal, and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason given by ONGC in support of this proposal was that the introduction of a two year planning cycle would provide adequate flexibility and opportunity to plan and take action in advance for optimisation of resources

(c) The Government did not agree to this request of ONGC since the Government's plan finance budget is based on an annual frame work However, ONGC was advised that, while a two year plan frame may be prepared for taking the requisite advance action, it can be split into two annual plans for the purpose of meeting the practical requirements, this exercise can be extended to cover the entire 5 year plan frame, if necessary, on a rolling plan basis.

Setting up magnesite and cement factories in Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh)

4527. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal with Union Government to set up any magnesite and cement factories in district Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made to set up these industries there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Bharat Refractories Ltd. (BRL), are in the process of setting up of a magnesite project in Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh, with a calcination capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum of dead burnt magnesite.

The following proposals have been approved for the setting up of cement plants in Pithoragarh Distt. of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No	Name of the firm	Letters of Intent/ DGTD registration	Remarks
	2	3	4
1	Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. Uttar Pradesh	Letter of Intent No 613 (1982) dated 19th August, 1982 for 66,000 tonnes per annum capacity.	The Letter of Intent was formally cancelled on 4.8.87 as adequate progress was not made
2	Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd Uttar Pradesh	Letter of Intent No 1020 (82) dated 31st December, 1982 for 66,000 tonnes per annum capacity.	The Letter of Intent was formally cancelled on 5th February, 1986 as adequate progress was not made.
3.	Raj Cement Co Ltd	DGTD registration dated 21st May, 1986 for 16,500 tonnes per annum capacity	

Industrial Licence to Baroda Rayon Corporation

4528 DR G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Baroda Rayon Corporation have recently been granted industrial licence to set up some chemical plants and other industries in order to diversify their operations; and

(b) if so, full particulars thereof and the decision taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K.JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The following industrial licences have been issued to M/s Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd. during 1984, 1985, 1986 and till 31st July, 1987·

Sl. No.	Industrial Licence No.	Item of Manufacture	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	CIL·117 (84)/Regn. No. 303 (79)/IL/SCS dt. 31 3.1984	Nylon Industrial Yarn/Tyre-cord	Expansion from 2,000 to 4,000 tonnes/ annum
2.	CIL:331 (81)/dt 10.11.1981 (as amended in 1984 to include Oleum).	24% Oleum	10,800 tonnes/annum within the overall capacity of 21,600 TPA
3.	CIL:164 (85)/Regn. No. 908 (78)/IL/SCS dt. 23.5.1985	Nylon filament Yarn	Expansion from 2,436 to 6,000 tonnes/ annum.
4.	Letter No. 14 (75)/85/ SCS dated 3 1.1986	Rayon Filament Yarn	Re-endorsement from 4,500 tpa t(6,134 tpa.

[*Translation*]

Telex Services in cities of Madhya Pradesh

4529 SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY· Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Sagar in Madhya Pradesh is likely to be linked by telex service; and

(b) the names of the cities in Madhya Pradesh which have been linked by telex services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) At present there is no demand for telex service at Sagar. Planning of Telex Exchange at Sagar will be taken after demand is registered.

(b) Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Raipur, Bhilai, Korba, Dewas, Ujjain, Satna, Bilaspur and Indore are the cities linked by Telex Services.

[*English*]

Requirement of power for industries

4530. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH· Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria on the basis of which a factory is classified as power intensive factory requiring power as a raw-material;

(b) whether there are any directions issued by Union Government for ensuring a minimum percentage of requirement of power per annum to such industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :(a) There are no specific criteria prescribed for classification of a factory as a power intensive unit. Industries where the process of manufacturing requires a large quantum of power and the cost of power consumed is a significant component of the production cost, could be regarded as power intensive industries.

(b) No such directions have been issued by the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (b) above

Purchase of marine paints by ONGC

4531 SHRI RAMESHWAR NIKHARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the approximate value and quantity of various marine paints, protective coatings and corrosion inhibitors purchased by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) what percentage of these were imported, and

(c) the particulars of the indigenous and foreign suppliers of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Non-maintenance of accounts and stores by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

4532. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State:

(a) whether Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has not been been maintaining its accounts as well as stores properly for years together as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 11 June, 1987;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if no inquiry has been conducted, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU), its accounts are being maintained in accordance with the maintenance of accounts Regulations—1959, framed under the provisions of DMC Act, 1957. The annual accounts upto 1982-83 have been compiled and submitted for audit inspection to the Municipal Chief Auditor. The annual accounts for the year 1983-84 have also been finalised and have been submitted to the Chief Accountant, MCD. The DESU has drawn up a time bound programme for up-dating compilation of its pending accounts upto 1986-87 by June, 1988.

According to DESU, the annual accounts of DESU also contain the balances in the stores/stocks in hand at the close of the relevant financial year. The inventory of stores in DESU, at present is commensurate with the programmed activities for operation, maintenance and expansion of T&D facilities. The verification of stores is carried out periodically.

Children in Jails

4533. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court had asked the district judges in April, 1986 to send information regarding children in jails in their respective jurisdiction.

(b) whether it is a fact that despite

reminders, the information has not been supplied to the Supreme Court by certain district judges; and

(c) if so, the names of such districts, state-wise, from which the information is still required to be furnished to the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir, the Supreme Court by its order dated 15th April, 1986 directed the District Judges in the country to nominate Chief Judicial Magistrates or any other Judicial Magistrates to visit the District Jail and Sub-Jail in his district for the purpose of ascertaining how many children below the age of 16 years are confined in jail. The Court further directed that copy of this order be supplied to the concerned Registrar of each High Court for compliance as also to the Chief Secretary to each State Government in the country. Pursuant to the court's order, copies of the orders were sent to the Registrar of each High Court and Chief Secretary of each State for action.

(b) It is a fact that information has not been received from some of the District Judges.

(c) A Statement showing the names of Districts (State-wise) from whom information is still awaited is given below.

STATEMENT

Name of Districts which have not furnished information to Supreme Court about children in jail

1 *ANDHRA PRADESH*
1. Rangareddi

2. *ASSAM*
1. Barpeta
2. Cachar
3. Darrang
4. Kamrup
5. Karbi Anglong
6. Kokraghar
7. Lakhimpur
8. Nagaon
9 North Cachar
10. Pragjyotispur

3. *BIHAR*
1. Godda
2 Gumla
3. Lohardagga
4. Ranchi
5. Sahebganj

4 *GUJARAT*
1 Gandhinagar
2 The Dangs

5 *HIMACHAL PRADESH*
1. Hamirpur

6 *JAMMU AND KASHMIR*
1. Anantnag
2. Badgam
3 Baramula
4. Doda
5. Jammu
6 Kargil
7 Kathua
8. Kupwara
9 Ladakh
10 Pulwama
11 Punch
12 Rajauri
13. Srinagar
14 Udhampur

7 *KERALA*
1 Kasaragod
2 Mallapuram
3 Pathanamthitta

8 *MAHARASHTRA*
1 Bombay
2 Gadchiroli
3. Sindudurg

9 *MANIPUR*
1 Bishanupur
2 Chandel
3. Churachandpur
4. Imphal
5. Senapati
6 Tamenglong
7 Thoubal
8. Ukhrul

10. *MADHYA PRADESH*
1. Balaghat

11. *RAJASTHAN*

1. Ajmeer
2. Alwar
3. Banswara
4. Bharatpur
5. Chittorgarh
6 Jaisalmar
7 Jhalwar
8. Nagaur
9 Pali
10 Sawai Madhopur
11 Sikar
12 Sirohi

12 *SIKKIM*

1 East District
2. North District
3. South District
4. West District

13 *TAMIL NADU*

1 Dharmapuri
2 Tiruchirapalli
3 Nagerkoil
4 Pasumpon Muthuramalingam (Sivaganga)
5 Kamarajar
6 Udhagamandalamx
7 Chidambaram
8 Tuticorin

14 *WEST BENGAL*

1 Barddhaman

15. *MIZORAM*
1 Aizwal
2. Chhimutuipui
3. Lunglei

16. *UTTAR PRADESH*

1. Azamgarh
2. Chamoli
3. Ghaziabad
4 Gorakhpur
5. Mathura
6. Rae Bareli
7 Shahjahanpur

17. *MEGHALAYA*
1. Jaintia Hills
2. West Garo Hills
3. West Khasi Hills

18. *NAGALAND*
1.Kohima
2. Mokokchung
3. Mon
4. Phek
5. Tuensang
6. Wokha
7. Zunheboto

19. *ARUNACHAL PRADESH*

1. Dibang valley
2. East Kameng
3. West Kameng
4 East Diano
5. Lohit
6 Lower Subansiri
7. Upper Subansiri
8. Tirap
9. Tawang
10. West Siang

20 *TRIPURA*
1 North Tripura
2 South Tripura
3 West Tripura

21. *ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR*

1 Andamans
2. Nicobars

22 *PONDICHERRY*

1. Karaikal
2. Mahe
3 Pondicherry
4. Yanam

23 *DAMAN AND DIU*
1. Daman
2 Diu

Cairification on announcements by P.M. during recent elections

4534. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has sought clarification from Government on the announcements reported to have

been made by the Prime Minister of Mizoram and other States regarding Central help and grants during election campaign; and

(b) if so, what clarifications were sought and how many of them have been replied and how many are to be replied as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On receipt of complaints from the States of Kerala, West Bengal, Mizoram and Jammu and Kashmir alleging that some provisions of the "Model Code of Conduct for Guidance of Political Parties and Candidates" had been infringed, the Election Commission took up the matter with and concerned authorities. The clarifications received by the Commission in respect of all the said States indicate that there had been no violation of the 'Model Code' as alleged.

Power generating equipment manufactureed by BHEL

4535. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generating equipment manufactured by BHEL are found not up to the mark;

(b) if so, the number of 4x60 MW coal fired generating sets which have developed trouble;

(c) the financial loss sustained by different Electricity Boards in various States on this account; and

(d) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In fact BHEL thermal sets have achieved the generation target fixed by CEA for 1986-87. The performance of 60 MW thermal sets manufactured by BHEL has also been satisfactory. However, power generation from 4 units supplied by BHEL to ASEB for the Bongaigaon project has been below the desired level due to a variety of reasons like grid disturbances inadequacies in operating staff, problems in equipment etc.

(c) and (d). The loss sustained by Electricity Board are due to a variety of reasons, including problems with the equipment. Corrective measures have been taken in regard to the equipment by undertaking modifications/improvements on the Bongaigaon generating sets Problems in regard to the equipment are sorted out directly between Electricity Boards and BHEL

ONGC crude price

4536. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is being paid 10 dollars for a barrel of crude oil since 1981 while the gross domestic price has increased from Rs. 1181 per tonne in 1981 to Rs. 1813 today;

(b) whether the price fixed seven years back remaining static has hampered the growth of the ONGC and reduced its prof itability; and

(c) it so, the steps prposed to be taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The gross prices of indigenous crude oil inclusive of cess and royalty at which ONGC and OIL are paid since July 1981 are as follows:—

(Rs./MT)

Effective date	13 7 81	15 2 81	1 4 84	1 3 87
Gross Price (inclusive of cess & royalty)	1182	1382	1513	1813

The net price realised by OIL and ONGC, excluding cess, royalty, etc cannot be compared in terms of dollars over a period as there have been fluctuations in exchange rate

(b) The profits of ONGC have been increasing steadily during the above period and its growth has not been hampered.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Proposal to close IDPL factories at Muzaffarpur and Madras

4537. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposals for closing the IDPL factories located in Muzaffarpur (Bihar) and Madras (Tamil Nadu);

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether Government propose to take any concrete steps to make an alternative arrangements for the employees working in these factories; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH). (a) There is no proposal before Government at present for closure of Muzaffarpur and Madras units of the company.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Charges against Management of NLC

4538. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has conducted investigations on certain serious charges levelled against the management of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in the matter of purchases of various equipments and machines from abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the further action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Reported sub-standard wheat supplied by FCI in Kashmir

4539 SHRI P NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard wheat was supplied to wheat roller flour mills in Kashmir from the FCI Godowns in the Kashmir Valley;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tests carried out in the Laboratory by State Government agency found that the wheat flour thus produced was unfit for human consumption; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take against the FCI officials responsible for the supply of sub-standard wheat for milling and also the steps taken to replace the old stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir During 1987 no instance of supplying substandard wheat to the Roller Flour Mills in Kashmir form F.C.I. godowns in the Valley and production of wheat products unfit for human consumption by the millers out of such supplies has been reported to the Department of Food by the State Government of J&K.

(c) Does not arise.

Price Index of Essential Commodities

4540. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Price Index of essential commodities does not actually reflect the price at the ratail level; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make the index more foolproof to reflect the actual price at the retail level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Wholesale Price Index reflects prices at the wholesale level. It does not reflect prices at the retail level. At present an economy-wise Retail Price Index is not being compiled in India. The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960-100) compiled by Labour Bureau, Simla is designed to measure the relative changes over a period of time, with reference to base period, in the level of retail prices of a fixed basket of commodities and services consumed by industrial, mining and plantation workers.

(b) At present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to have an All-India retail price index.

Approval to investment proposals of thirteen large Industrial Houses

4541. SHRMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved proposals of thirteen large houses under Section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act as reported in the Economic Times of 18th July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details of these big houses and the main proposals that have been approved by Government; and

(c) the time by which their proposals will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A Statement giving details of approved proposals of the thirteen MRTP companies as mentioned in the Economic Times of July 18, 1987, is given below.

(c) Companies are expected to implement the projects within the period stipulated in the Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence/terms of approval.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Item of manufacture/ Activity	Project Cost (in lakhs)	Location	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	Textiles	33500.00	Balaghat (M.P.)	10.4.1987
2.	M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd	Chlorine Caustic Soda, Hydrogen	4870.00	Chorasi, Surat (Gujarat)	15.4.1987
3.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Holdings Ltd.	Consultancy Buisness	27.00	Akurdi, Pune (Maharashtra)	26.6.1987
4.	M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.	Titanium Dioxide	5700.00	Any Centrally notified Backward Area in Tamil Nadu	15.4.1987
5.	M/s. Siemens India Ltd.	Wholebody CT (Scanners)	145.20	Ambad, Nasik (Maharashtra)	31.3.1987
6.	M/s. Carona Sahu Company Ltd.	Canvas, Rubber	300.00	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	31.3.1987
7.	M/s. Mahavir Spinning Mills Ltd.	All types of suitings Shirtings, Sarees & Dress Material.	2300.00	Rajgarh (M.P.)	15.4.1987
8.	M/s. Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd.	Textiles (100% Synthetic Fabric of Polyster fibre/filament yarn (under the Broad-Banding Scheme)	NIL	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	31.3.1987
9.	M/s. Escorts Ltd.	Brakes needed by railways (under the Broad-Banding Scheme)	91.00	Faridabad (Haryana)	25.3.1987

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	M/s Railiwolf Ltd	Motors Alternators and generators up to 20 MW rating (under Broad-Banding Scheme)	NIL	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	31 3 1987
11	M s Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals Ltd	Synthetic Filament yarn (under the Broad-Banding Scheme)	NIL	Goregaon (East) (Bombay)	20 4 1987
12	M s E I D Parry (I) Ltd	Limetnoate and Monocrophos (under the Broad Banding Scheme)	NIL	Ranipet North Arcot (Tamil Nadu)	31 3 1987
13	M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd	Leather uppers closed Shoes	350 00	Halol-Distt Panchmahal (Gujarat)	18 12 1986

Soft Drinks

4542. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that market prices of soft drinks have been raised by manufacturers even though there is no increase in the prices of their inputs;

(b) whether this is due to delicensing of the industry in March, 1985;

(c) how many times from 1985 onwards the prices were increased and the percentage of such increase during the last three years;

(d) whether any market survey has been conducted by his Ministry in order to control the arbitrarily raising the prices of soft drinks and to bring the industry under its control to give relief to consumers; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not taking any action to check this price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There have been increases in the market prices of soft drinks. The industry has stated that apart from excise duties and sales tax, there has been an increase in the costs of inputs also.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to information ascertained, the retail price per bottle in Delhi was Rs. 1.75, Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 2.50 in July 1985, July 1986 and July 1987 respectively. In percentage terms, these increases in 1986 and 1987 over the previous year were 14.2 and 25.0 respectively.

(d) and (e). There is no statutory control on the prices of soft drinks. It is anticipated that with the creation of additional capacities, normal market forces will operate to the advantage of the consumers.

Contract for Kawas Gas based Power Station

4543. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for Kawas gas based power station has been awarded finally:

(b) if so, whether the claims of KWU-BHEL have been overlooked;

(c) whether Industry Ministry had asked the National Thermal Power Corporation to reconsider the matter and encourage indigenous participation; and

(d) if so, NTPC's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Pre-award discussions are in progress.

(b) Alongwith other bids, the bid of M/s KWU was also considered.

(c) and (d). The Minister of State for Public Enterprises had indicated that placement of an order on M/s KWU would lead to improvement in M/s BHEL's Order Book position. All relevant aspects were duly considered by the NTPC as per the conditions laid down in the tender documents and the World Bank guidelines.

Review Committee report on Cement Corporation of India

4544. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee appointed to look into the affairs of the Cement Corporation of India has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main findings in the report; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Industries set up in backward areas of Gujarat

4545. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries which have come up in various backward areas of Gujarat as per new policy;

(b) what incentives and assistance have been given to such industries;

(c) the names of such backward areas selected and covered in the Bhavanagar and Amreli Districts of Gujarat; and

(d) how much amount has been given as assistance to those industries during the last year and how much will be given during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM). (a) The number of Letters of Intents (LOIs), Industrial Licences (ILs) SIA Registrations and DGTD Registrations granted for setting up industries in centrally declared backward areas in Gujarat is given below:

Year	LOI	IL	SIA Registrations	DGTD Registrations
1985	85	34	69	112
1986	52	46	67	62
1987 (upto June)	8	19	39	27

The details of the name, address, location and product etc. of the industrial undertakings for which the above industrial approvals have been issued is given in the Monthly Newsletter published by Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi copies of which are available in Parliament Library

(b) The incentives available for setting up industries in centrally declared backward areas are given in the Booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas" updated upto Oct. 20, 1986; copies of which are available in Parliament Library

(c) The districts of Bhavnagar and Amreli have been identified as 'C' category backward areas.

(d) An amount of Rs 4 77 crores was reimbursed to the Gujarat State towards central investment subsidy during the year 1986-87 No specific amount is allocated to any State Claims received from States are reimbursed on the basis of "first-cum-first-served".

Closure of Kannon Pressure Vessels Ltd.

4546. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kannon Pressure Vessels Ltd. is closed down and workers are jobless as oil companies have been unable to place orders during 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). No supplies of LPG cylinders at all were made to the oil companies during 1986-87 by M/s. Cannon Pressure Vessels Ltd. against even the first instalment order for 47,500 cylinders placed by the oil companies.

Shortage of vital Drugs in the Capital

4547 SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK.
SHRI MANIK REDDY
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV
SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "The Times of India" of 25th June, 1987 that there is an acute shortage of vital drugs in the Capital;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) what measures are being taken by Government to make available vital drugs in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R K JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes Sir, M/s FDC Pvt. Ltd., the producer of Pilocar 2% have informed temporary shortfall in production of this drug due to scarcity of the bulk i.e. Pilocarpine Nitrate required in the manufacture of the formulation, in the international market.

(c) The company has recently rushed 6,000 vitals to Delhi. The availability position of the bulk drug is improving and further quantity of 6,000 vitals are being rushed to Delhi.

Marketing of Drugs without Approval

4548. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of drugs and formulations are being manufactured and marketed in the country by multinational companies and public sector units without any vaild approvals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K JAICHANDRA SINGH) . (a) to (c). On the scrutiny of the data received from the Drug Companies in connection with their applications for recognition/re-endorsement of capacity, it was noticed that 432 items were being manufactured by 29 companies without industrial approvals of doubtful validity. The 'Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India' announced by the Government in December, 1986 provide for regularisation of such formulations and surgical aids on certain conditions.

Sale of Basmati Rice through APEDA and STC

4549 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering formulation of a scheme for sale of basmati rice in consumer packs through Agricultural Products and Export Development Authority and the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a)

and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Industrial licences for NRI

4550 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK
SHRI P M. SAYEED

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item captioned 'Sharp fall in N.R.I. investment' appeared in the 'Financial Express' of 30 July, 1987; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Supply of Wheat and Rice to Assam

4551. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the demand of foodgrains made by the Assam Government during last two years, month-wise;

(b) the quantity of wheat and rice supplied to Assam during 1985-86, 1986-87 and upto date, month-wise, and

(c) whether the demand has been fully met, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) A statement indicating demand, allotment and offtake of wheat and rice in respect of Assam during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto August 1987) is given below

The allotments are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors

STATEMENT

Demand, Allotment and Offtake of Wheat and Rice in respect of Assam during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (Upto August, 1987)

Year/Month	Demand			Allotment			Offtake		
	Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat	
		PDS	R.F Mills		PDS	R.F. Mills		PDS	R.F Mills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1985-86									
April, 1985	62 0	30 0	39.35	20.0	29.0	40.1	18.5	10.4	19.1
May ,,	62 0	30 0	40.1	20 0	29.0	40 1	20.0	9.3	17.9
June ,,	62.0	30 0	45 1	20.0	29.0	45.1	19.1	7.4	14.2
July ,,	62.0	30 0	40 1	40.0	29.0	45.1	24.2	13.2	19.6
August ,,	62.0	30.0	45 1	25.0	29.0	45.1	21.1	13.1	23.8
September ,,	62.0	30.0	45 1	30.0	29.0	43.6	29.2	15.2	25.9
October ,,	62 0	30 0	45 1	40.0	29.0	43.6	45.6	19.2	23.8
November ,,	62.0	30 0	45.1	40 0	36.4	43.6	31.2	12.6	20.4
December ,,	40.0	36 4	43 6	40.0	36.4	43.6	32.0	7.5	19.3
January, 1986	40.0	36.4	42.6	40.0	36.4	44.35	23.8	10.1	22.8
February ,,	40.0	36.4	43 6	40.0	36.4	59.03	17.6	6.7	22.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
March 1986	62.0	30.0	45 63	40.0	36.4	59.03	22.9	17.8	30.6
1986-87									
April 1986	62 0	30 0	45 63	40 0	36.4	59.03	31.3	9.4	8.3
May .	62 0	36.5	45 63	40 0	36.4	59.03	32 1	17.3	4.8
June ,,	62.0	36.5	45 63	47 0	36.4	59 03	32.7	13 4	5.5
July ,,	62.0	36 5	45 63	47 0	36 4	59.03	40 1	18.5	13.5
August ,,	62.0	36 5	45 63	47 0	36.4	59.03	43.3	17.2	22.8
September .	62.0	36 5	45 63	47 0	36.4	59 03	46.2	18.3	24.5
October .	62 0	36 5	—	62 0	36.4	—	42.8	18.0	—
November ,,	62.0	36 5	—	40.0	36.4	—	34.2	17.5	—
December ,,	62 0	36 5	—	40.0	36 4	—	34.4	12.8	—
January 1987	62.0	36 5	—	40 0	36 4	—	33 8	12.0	—
February ,,	62 0	36 5	—	40.0	36 4	—	34 4	14.7	—
March ,,	62 0	36.5	—	40.0	36 4	—	38 7	13.1	—
1987-88 (Upto August, 1987) April 1987	62.0	36 5	—	40 0	—	36.4	—	31.1	11.3—
May ,,	62.0	36 5	—	40 0	36.4	—	39.7	16.7	—

June ,,	62.0	36.5	—	45 0	36.4	—	39.9	12.1	—
July ,,	62.0	42.0	—	45 0	36 4	—	N/A	N/A	—
August ,,	62.0	42 0	—	45 0	36 4	—	N/A	N/A	—

Note : Allocation of wheat for Roller Flour Mills from the Central Pool was discontinued from October, 1986.

PDS : Public Distribution System

R.F. Mills : Roller Flour Mills

N/A Not Available

Beekeeping in Punjab

4552. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI DHARAMPALSINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Bee-keepers of Punjab in distress' appeared in the Indian Express dated 30 July, 1987;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that bee-keepers are in distress for want of adequate market for their products; and

(c) whether any measures are being taken by Union Government to channelise the marketing of honey and to mitigate the hardships being faced by bee-keepers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Government is aware of the newsitem that appeared in the Indian Express dated 30th July, 1987. It may be pointed out that besides the units promoted and assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State KVI boards, honey production is carried on largely by private individuals and voluntary agencies and is marketed by them. The units within the KVIC fold are given technical, financial and marketing assistance. The marketing problem of bee-keepers of Punjab may be a temporary phenomenon because of a spurt in production of honey in Punjab as a result of introduction of exotic variety of imported commodities by the Punjab Agricultural University. It is for the Punjab Government to take suitable measures to assist the bee-keepers in the State in marketing the accumulated honey.

Rising trend in Price of Sugar

4554. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer price of sugar tends to rise for the post monsoon festival season despite huge production in the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Highest monthly quota of 8 57 lakh tonnes had been released for the month of September, 1987 comprising 3 82 lakh tonnes of levy sugar and 4 75 lakh tonnes of free sale sugar. This includes the additional 50,000 tonnes of levy sugar allotted for festivals during September. It is expected that with the increased availability of sugar, the open market prices of sugar would be at reasonable level during the festival months.

Complaints against Petrol Pumps/Dealers in Delhi

4555 SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry and Indian Oil Corporation have received complaints regarding corruption, rude behaviour, mal-practices etc. against some petrol pump/dealers of Delhi during 1.1.1986 to 31.7.1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. Such complaints are received from time to time by Government and the Oil Companies.

(b) During the period from January 1, 1986 to July 31, 1987, 111 complaints were received. These complaints were investigated and action against the defaulters was taken in accordance with the provisions contained in the Marketing Discipline Guidelines. by the Oil Companies. Supplies were temporarily suspended in 11 cases and warning letters were issued in other appropriate cases. The defects/discrepancies were removed/rectified, whereever necessary.

National Management Cadre for Public Sector Undertakings

4556. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is managerial inefficiency in many of the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, whether a National Management Cadre is proposed to be formed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) While it is not denied that there is always scope for improving the managerial efficiency, it has always been the endeavour of the Government to professionalise the managements of public sector undertakings and remove the constraints in their way. Emphasis is also being laid on training and retraining of managerial personnel.

(b) During the deliberations of the first meeting of the Re-constituted Advanced Management Programme (AMP) Advisory Committee, a view was expressed about the need to set up a common cadre of public sector executives. Proposal in this regard is yet to be concretised.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of New Industries in Bihar

4557. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the backward districts in Bihar where new industries are proposed to be set up as a result of the concession given to industrial groups coming under the MRTP Act or FERA; and

(b) the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) During the period January, 1986 to 1987, no letter of intent/industrial licence has been issued under the provisions of the Industries (Rules & Regulation) Act to any undertaking coming under the purview of MRTP Act/FERA for setting up industries specifically in Centrally declared backward districts in Bihar.

[*English*]

Delay in Completion of HBJ Pipeline

4558. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable delay in the completion of the HBJ pipeline project;

(b) whether the schedule to set up compressor station at Bijaipur by 30.11.87 and the satellite station by 28.2.87 as per tender issued is being kept; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No, Sir The HBJ project is expected to be completed by the scheduled date of July 1989.

(b) and (c). The compressor station of Bijaipur is scheduled to be completed only by November 1987. The permanent earth station at Bijaipur has been delayed on account of belated supply of equipment; this would not affect supply of gas, as alternative arrangements have been made

Replacement of Telephone Exchanges in Calcutta

4559. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Telephones are proposing to instal electronic exchanges to replace the existing two exchanges;

(b) whether the demand for replacement of existing 45 and 47 exchanges have been lying overdue; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken for replacement of the above two exchanges immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. They are due for replacement.

(c) Both these exchanges are being replaced and allotments have been made as under:—

(i) 10,000 lines E-10B from 1986-87 supply programme of M/s. ITI for Kalighat to replace the existing '47' exchange.

(ii) 12,000 lines of digital electronic exchange have been allotted from the ITI Mankapur supply programme of 1989-90. This will fully replace the existing '45' exchange at Alipore.

[*Translation*]

Cost of Power Generated by Thermal and Hydro-Electric Power Stations

4560. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generated by Hydro-electric Power Stations is cheaper than the power generated by Thermal Power Stations and if so, the details in this regard.

(b) the details of the per unit production cost of the power generated by Hydro-electric Power Stations and Thermal Power Stations, separately; and

(c) the quantum of power generated at present by Hydro-electric Power Stations in the country and the details thereof and whether Government have formulated any special programme to generate more power from Hydro-electric Power Stations and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Generally, the power generated by hydro-electric power stations is cheaper than the power generated by the thermal power stations. The cost of power generation for some of the hydro projects cleared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) recently has been found to be varying from 15 paise per unit to 48 paise per unit, whereas the cost of generation of some thermal units (210 MW capacity) as per recently appraised schemes varies from 33.22 paise to 75 paise per unit. In a few small hydel projects, however, the cost of generation was as high as 70 paise per unit.

(c) Energy generated from the Hydro-electric Power Stations during April-July, 1987 comes to 16614 M.U. as per the details given in the statement below. Under the on-going and sanctioned Hydro electric schemes an additional capacity of 5541.25 MW is likely to be created in the 7th Plan period and of 9157 MW in the Eighth Plan period.

STATEMENT

Board/Organisation-wise Hydro Generation during April, 1987 to July, 1987

	Board/Organisation	Generation (Million Units)
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	400
2.	H.P.S.E.B	243
3.	Haryana	51
4.	R.S.E.B.E	214
5.	Punjab	799
6.	U.P.S.E.B.	1706
7.	G E.B.	186
8.	M S.E.B.	1375
9.	M.P E B	155
10	A.P.S.E.B	1386
11.	Karnataka	1994
12.	Kerala	1530
13.	Tamil Nadu	492
14.	Bihar	33
15	Orissa	618
16	W B S E B	23
17	Sikkim	12
18.	Meghalaya	161
19.	Tripura	9
20.	B.B.M.B	4178
21.	N.H.P.C.	563
22.	D.V.C	104
24.	Khandon	0
24.	Tata Power Co., Private Sector	382

[*English*]

Opening of Post Offices/Telegraph Offices in Bhubaneswar/Koraput Districts of Orissa

4561. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices/telegraph offices opened in Bhubaneswar/Koraput districts of Orissa during the last one year, and

(b) the future plans for opening more such offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) *Post Offices*: No post offices were opened in Puri district (in which Bhubaneswar is situated) or in Koraput district during the year ending on 31 7 1987

Telegraph Offices. Fourteen telegraph offices in Puri district and three in Koraput district were opened during 1986-87.

(b) *Post Offices:* Seven post offices are likely to be opened in the rural areas of Koraput district during 1987-88

Telegraph Offices Ten telegraph offices in Puri district and three in Koraput district are planned for 1987-88

Inter-Ministerial Groups for Identification of drugs eligible for regularisation of Capacity

4563. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inter-ministerial groups have been set up for identification of items of drugs eligible for regularisation of capacity;

(b) if so the details regarding the study made by these groups and the names of the items found to be eligible for regularisation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check illegal production of bulk drugs formulation by foreign companies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) An Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) was set up in 1982 to examine the question relating to production of drugs without valid industrial approvals and to suggest possible line of action that might be taken.

(b) and (c) The measures for rationalisation, quality control and growth of drugs and pharmaceutical industry announced by the Government in December, 1986 have also addressed themselves to this problem. Copies of the same are available in Parliament Library.

Bench of Supreme Court in South

4564. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fresh proposal to establish a permanent bench of the Supreme Court in the South; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Pesticide Industry in Chatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh

4565. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dyespote, Pyrophyllite

and Rock Phosphate, etc. minerals are available in abundance in Chatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that pesticides can be manufactured with these aforesaid minerals;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up any such industry in Chatarpur district; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). As per available information these minerals do not appear to be used for manufacture of any type of pesticides.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Construction of Farakka Super Thermal Power Project

4566. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of construction of Farakka Super Thermal Power Project;

(b) the cost and time over run as on date as compared to initial and revised estimates, if any; and

(c) the capacity utilisation of unit or units of Farakka Super Thermal Power Project which have already been commissioned and the reasons for shortfalls, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The first stage of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project (3x200 MW) has been completed. Engineering and procurement activities are in progress in regard to State II of the project (3x500 MW); structural steel work has been awarded and the main plant area levelling is almost complete Piling work has commenced.

(b)

	Approved cost (Rs. in crores)	Latest revised cost estimates (Rs. in crores)	Date of commissioning	
			Original	Revised
Stage-I	622.82	733.32	3/86	8/87
Stage-II	1003.38	1110.27	1991-92	6/92

(c) The plant load factor of the power station during the first quarter of 1987-88 was 46.6%. The station is operating with improvised coal transportation and handling arrangements, pending completion of the Merry-Go-Round system and the coal handling plant.

Hoarding of Pulses and edible oil by traders

4567. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been abnormal rise in the consumer prices of pulses and edible oil in the current financial year because of traders resorting to hoarding of these commodities; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the hoarders in order to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The increase in the prices of pulses and edible oils during the current financial year may be mainly attributed to the lean season factor, lower or stagnant production and the prevailing drought conditions. However, hoarding of the commodities by some traders may also have contributed to the price rise to some extent

(b) Action against unscrupulous persons indulging in malpractices in trade of essential commodities such as hoarding and blackmarketing, is being taken by the States/Union Territories under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, so as to ensure easy availability of essential commodities to the common man at reasonable prices. The Central Government has urged them from time to time to vigorously enforce the provisions of these two legislations and bring to book hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements.

Telephone Advisory Committee of Bangalore Telephones

4568. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the period of the last Telephone Advisory Committee of Bangalore Telephones expired;

(b) whether it has been re-constituted; and

(c) if not, when it will be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The term of the last Telephone Advisory Committee of Bangalore expired on 30.11.1986.

(b) It has since been reconstituted.

(c) The Question does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Supply of Coal for Ceramics Industries in Saurashtra

4569. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the category in which ceramics is placed in the priorities given for the supply of coal to industries,

(b) how does this category compare with other industries in the small scale sector;

(c) the representations made for upgrading the existing category for ceramics; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that ceramics industries in Saurashtra (Gujarat) do not close down for sake of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Railways fix the priority for allotment of wagons for various categories of freight cargo The movement of coal is included in priority 'C' of the Railways Preferential Traffic Schedule General Order. In the movement of coal, core sector including power, railways, cement, steel, fertilizer enjoys higher priority than the non core sector in which ceramic industries are classified. However, ceramic industries enjoy higher priority than most other industries in non-core sector.

No representation has recently been received by the Railways for upgrading the existing priority for ceramics.

(d) Close liaison is being maintained by Coal India with Railways, State Governments and Ceramic Industries in regard to movement of coal. CIL offers coal to the consumers by road against shortfall in rail movement, provided the consumers apply for the same. Additional quantities are offered from Coal India stockyards to avert closure of industries.

Per Capita Consumption of LPG

4570. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of LPG in the country, and in Uttar Pradesh in particular;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to enhance the supply of cooking gas to this State; and

(c) the total demand of cooking gas by the end of 1987 in Uttar Pradesh and the extent to which the demand is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The per capita annual consumption of LPG in the country and in Uttar Pradesh is of the order of 119 Kgs and 109 Kgs respectively

(b) Additional LPG connections will continue to be released in Uttar Pradesh under the Annual customer enrolment programme of the oil industry in keeping with augmentation in the availability of the bulk LPG and related infrastructure,

(c) The total demand of LPG for domestic consumers in Uttar Pradesh by the end of 1987 is estimated at 12,450 MT/month, subject to availability of the product and the related infrastructure. This demand is expected to be met in full.

Supply of Foodgrains for Tribal Areas

4571. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of wheat and other food grains allotted for tribals has been sold in open market; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to prevent such casues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) the foodgrains for distribution at specially subsidised rates in ITDP areas is issued by Food Corporation of India to the State Governments. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories to ensure that the foodgrains so issued reach the beneficiaries. However, some cases of diversion have been reported.

(b) The State Government have been advised to arrange for continuous monitoring and strict vigilance to eliminate malpractices in the distribution of specially subsidised foodgrains.

Central Assistance for Industrial Projects in Kerala

4572. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many central-assisted industrial projects exist in Kerala State at present; and

(b) the proposal for central-assisted industrial projects in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI. M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Industrial Projects in the Central Sector in Kerala for which outlays have been provided in the 7th Five Year Plan are as below:

1. Cochin Refineries Ltd
   - (i) Benzene Project
   - (ii) Refinery
2. Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd.
3. Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
   - (i) Caprolactam Project

(ii) Pollution Control, Cochin I
(iii) Replacement & renewals, revamping etc
(iv) Other Continuing Schemes

4. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

5. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Phenol Project

6 HMT
(i) Replacement, renewals R&D etc.

7. Instrumentation Ltd.
(i) Safety, Relief Valves
(ii) Balance range of Valves
(iii) Fluid Control Research Institute

8. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
(i) Replacement & renewals
(ii) New schemes, Rectification of imbalances additional quay, dry dock etc.

9. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

10. Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin.

11. Export Processing Zone, Cochin.

12. Indian Telephone Industries.
(i) Palghat Electronic Unit—Expansion Phase III
(ii) Palghat Unit

13. Hindustan Latex Ltd.

(b) An outlay of approximately Rs. 161 22 crores (excluding the outlay provided for expansion programme of Hindustan Latex Ltd.) has been provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the Central Projects mentioned above. These outlays have been provided for expansion of existing undertakings and replacement and renewals, diversification and other facilities in existing Central Industrial Undertakings in the Public Sector in Kerala.

New Small Scale Industrial Units In Kerala

4573. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for setting up new small scale industrial units in Kerala under the 20 Point Programme during 1987-88; and

(b) whether Government will consider enhancing the Central assistance from Rs. 2 lakhs per District Industries Centre to at least Rs. 15 lakhs in view of the very negligible amount available for setting up new industrial units under the existing scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Central Govt. does not fix any target for setting up of new small scale industrial units in the States.

(b) For setting up of new industrial units in the district industries centres programme no limit of central assistance has been fixed and the amount depends on availability of funds in the budget.

Intensification of Drilling Operations In Cauvery

4574 SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to intensify the drilling operations in Cauvery basin;

(b) whether the Cauvery sedimentary basin in Tamil Nadu is emerging as a major oil bearing area in the country's eastern coast; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of enhancing prospects of foreign companies participation in intensified exploration in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Plans have already been drawn for intensifying drilling operations in the basin.

(b) Basin is emerging prospective for hydrocarbons.

(c) A contract has already been signed by ONGC with M/s Techno export of USSR for intensive and integrated exploration for hydrocarbon in mutually agreed areas in Cauvery basin. Besides this, one international Oil Company has also bid for one offshore block in the basin under Third Round Bidding.

Urjagrams in Madhya Pradesh

4575. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages (district-wise) proposed by Government for Urjagrams in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether a proposal to set up a Urjagram in the Parliamentary constituency of Jabalpur has been pending with Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The list of villages (District-wise) already taken up and those proposed for Urjagrams in Madhya Pradesh is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Preliminary work for establishing an Urjagram in Sachuli village in the Parliamentary constituency of Jabalpur has been taken up. Energy survey in the village has been completed. The construction of a community biogas plant has started. Action regarding other non-conventional energy installations is underway.

STATEMENT

List of Villages (District-wise) Already Taken up in Madhya Pradesh

	Name of village	District
I	*Completed*	
	1 Ram Nagar	Mandla
	2 Narayanpur	Bastar
	3 Pipaliya Phandekhan	Bhopal
	4 Kasturbagram	Indore
II	*Under Implementation*	
	1 Ukawla	Shivpuri
	2 Khursul	Durg
	3 Andiya Khurd	Vidisha
	4 Adchi	Surguja
	5 Sachuli	Jabalpur
III.	*Proposed:*	
	1. Mohabanda	Bilaspur

	Name of village	District
2	Jagdishgarh	Morena
3	Kawai	Raigarh
4	Mouhadhondha	Raigarh
5	Keolari Kala	Sagar
6	Bhootapura	Guna
7	Mauhakheda	Hoshangabad
8	Jhout	Narsinghpur
9	Tamsar	Sidhi
10	Bihrakala	Satna
11	Kharsol	Shandol
12	Bhovadih	Bilaspur
13	Kukru	Betul
14	Mohendra	Panna
15	Umarikhas	Rewa
16	Nagpura	Balaghat
17	Banarsi	Raipur
18	Borava	Khargone
19	Saidra	Rajgarh
20	Shikarpur	Chhindwara
21	Changpura	Datia
22	Daldali	Rajnandgaon
23	Katar Kheda	Dhar

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections to Doctors in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

4576 SHRI MADAN PANDEY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether doctors are given priority in the matter of allotment of telephones;

(b) if so, the number of doctors on the waiting list for allotment of telephone connections in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh at present and since when;

(c) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be allotted to them;

(d) whether Government propose to inform the doctors, the position of their names on the waiting list according to the

allotment capacity of each telephone exchange; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The demands for telephone connections from Doctors are registered in NON-OYT-Special' category, along with other applicants eligible for registration in that category.

(b) No separate record is maintained for the demands for telephone connections from Doctors only in the Special category.

(c) The time by which telephone connections to them are likely to be allotted depends upon the availability of exchange capacity.

(d) Orders have been issued for publication of the waiting list clearance position in large system which includes Special category also, in leading newspapers from time to time. In case of smaller exchanges the updated clearance position of the waiting list is to be put up on the notice boards of the concerned exchanges.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

[English]

Manufacture of commerical automobiles

4577. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether anticipated revival in demand for commercial automobile vehicles is not materialising;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how the well established companies manufacturing commercial automobiles are facing sales problem;

(d) whether there is any indication of an improvement in the matter of sales for 1987-88; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The production and sales of passenger cares and two wheeler vehicles has shown a rising trend. However, there has not been much growth in the commercial vehicles sector. The major factors for this have been the high cost of production of the vehicles resulting in high prices as well as the improved performance of the Railways.

(c) Most well-established companies have made efforts to upgrade their technology and modernise their vehicles in order to achieve fuel efficiency and improved performance. They have also introduced newer models to meet different demands of the customers.

(d) and (e) The sales of commercial vehicles in the first three months of 1987-88 are almost of the same order as compared to the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

Manufacture of gas cylinders

4578. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector and private sector companies are engaged in manufacturing gas cylinders in the country;

(b) if so, the number of gas cylinders manufactured by each of the private and public sector industries during the last three years and supplied to different oil companies;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have given maximum orders only to one

company to manufacture and supply gas cylinders to oil companies; and

(d) the reasons why Government have not given orders to the public sector companies to encourage them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No,Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) above

STATEMENT

Cylinder Receipts (Oil Industry A/C)

Sl. No.	Name of the Cylinder Manufacturer	1982-83	1983-84	1985-86	1986-87 Upto Dec. 86
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Balmer Lawrie, Calcutta*	—	—	—	2,450
2.	Balmer Lawrie, Mathura*	544	54,842	1,24,167	1,25,156
	Established/Semi Established Units				
1.	Cannon Pressure, Bombay	3,85,745	4,06,198	3,51,015	—
2.	Kosan Metal, Nagpur	2,52,122	3,20,042	2,08,200	63,042
3.	Indian Gas Cyls. Faridabad	3,72,532	2,93,587	2,33,993	77,425
4.	Hyderabad Allwyn, Hybd.*	4,22,392	4,05,782	3,82,373	53,650
5.	Universal Cyls. Alwar	1,27,968	1,38,706	1,52,720	48,025
6.	Sathya Steel Strips, Hybd.	2,89,071	2,38,126	2,22,660	51,000
7.	Hindustan General Indl. Nangloi	26,313	9,600	9,877	23,434
8.	Faridabad Metal Udyog, Faridabad	27,959	30,937	25,200	59,558
9.	Bharat Pumps & Compressor, Naini*	28,515	16,825	18,911	5,400
10.	Shri Balaji Cyls. Madras	2,19,030	2,29,264	1,80,790	69,246
11.	Nagpur Fabriforge, Nagpur	1,26,500	1,29,819	1,09,241	65,057

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Laravin Appliance, Hybd	2,34,909	3,13,499	2,64,545	46,601
13	Jay Cyls Secunderabad	53,260	60,302	44,264	34,237
14	Hindustan Wires Faridabad	1,44,772	1,67,607	1,51,139	57,400
15	Prasant Cyls Bangalore	77 735	1,15,575	1,09,920	82,042
16	Verny Containers, Hybd	56,893	55,275	47,399	53,850
17	Balaji Pressure, Vess Hybd	1,00,389	1,30,339	1,19,972	59,270
18	Intel Appliance Ltd Nasik	7,884	8,278	4,429	—
19	Industrial Oxygen, Govindgarh	60,051	70,530	67,850	45,298
20	J R Fabricators, Halol	1,500	28,853	49,166	39,733
21	Mullur Cyls Belgaun	6,214	64,392	45,714	39,714
22	Gorera Gas Cyls Faridabad	14,204	82,815	36,778	36,755
23	Sahuwala Cyls Vizag	14,067	55,127	48,250	35,941
24	Prestige Fabricators, Indore	2 697	39,299	50,115	32,185
25	B T P Structurals, Belgaun	4 342	53,491	48,703	39,888
26	Expo Gas Container, Kalyan	9 700	49,500	39,671	41,372
27	Veejay Metal Products Pvt Ltd Hyderabad	—	30,266	32,909	19,112
28	Sahy Cyls & Udyog, Madras	4,503	54,306	48,713	48,916

29.	Rajasthan Cyls. Jaipur	—	50,702	48,565	32,348
30.	Malav Metals Ltd. Indore	—	17,844	46,109	25,734
31.	Punjab Gas Cyls. Ludhiana	2,424	25,843	36,529	42,458
32.	Shri Shakti Cyls. Hybd.	—	33,630	48,310	46,298
33.	Kanyaka Parmeshwari Engg. Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad	—	33,950	47,895	41,315
34.	Sree Srinivas Cyls Madras	2,000	23,200	54,895	38,500
35.	Southern Cyls. Hyderabad	—	34,354	46,529	44,300
36.	Karnataka Pressure Vessels Ltd. Bangalore	—	—	24,240	33,910
37.	Jasmajc Industrial Fabrications, Bangalore	—	1,956	37,285	45,323
38.	North Indian Wires, Howarah	—	—	32,425	30,383
39.	Badopalia Indust. Gaziabad	19,633	40,087	7,162	29,361
40.	Mulur Engineers, Halol	1,974	29,201	18,126	21,776
41.	Bharat Brakes & Valves, Calcutta*	4,175	15,834	0.624	3,048
42.	Maurai Udyog, Faridabad	—	40,494	21,836	19,223
43.	Bharat Wagons & Engg. Co. Muzaffarpur*	—	21,380	24,537	15,400
44.	Suburban Industries (Kalinga) Ltd. Bhubaneswar	—	5,881	6,408	19,077

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	A V S Containers, Hybd.	—	15,818	992	—
46.	Dessua Engg ,Hyderabad	—	20 141	22,273	26.135
47	Supreme Cylinders, Alwar	—	7,285	21,795	28.106
48.	Konark Cyls & Containers P Ltd Bhubaneswar	—	5,983	28,204	45,299
49.	Indian Kitchen Equipments Pvt Ltd Gaziabad	—	6,800	4,941	17,131
50.	Associates Cyls Ind. Jammu	—	—	12,621	22,557
51.	Pankaj Gas Cyls Gaziabad	25.589	49,488	26,972	29,896
52.	Allaspally Brothers, Alwaye	—	—	741	15,800
53.	Salem Cylinders Pvt Ltd salem.	—	—	—	11,725
54.	International Cylinders Pvt Ltd Pontasahaib	—	—	—	6,429
55.	Sahyadri Steel Tubes Pvt. Ltd Bulsar	—	—	—	5,633
56.	Samrat Cylinders & Heavy Engg Co Pvt L Jalna	—	—	—	11,500
57.	Aravali Cylinders Pvt Ltd Bhiwandi	—	—	—	7,458
58.	Lite Containers Pvt Ltd Madras	—	—	—	10,955
59.	Super Industries, Nasik	—	—	—	3,206

60.	Kalsan Engg. Indl. Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur	No order is placed
61.	Bengal Tools Ltd Durgapur	4,429
62.	Triputi Cylinders Ltd., Mussaurnagar	6,637
63.	Gujarat Gas Equipments Pvt. Ltd., Bharuch	1,912
64.	North Eastern Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Gauhati	4,906
65.	Hyderabad Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	—
66.	Presvela Pvt. Ltd., Mandi Deep	3,618
67.	Eastern Cylinders Pvt. Ltd , Bhubaneswar	11,351
68.	Supphira (India) Pvt., Bhiwandi	8,795
69.	Him Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., UNA	13,406
70.	Sreenidhi Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	12,000
71.	Sanmati Metals Ltd., Mandi Deep	3,889
72.	Tungabhadra Machinery & Tools Ltd., Kurnool	10,084
73.	Saroj Metal Works (P) Ltd , Mandi Deep	6,176
74.	Avon Cylinders Pvt. Ltd , Trichi	12,566
75.	Uni Techno Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Solan	1,978
76.	Saboo Cylinders Pvt. Ltd., Nahan HP	14,558

*Public Sector Undertakings

Consumers movement under M.R.T.P.

4579. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is to be further strengthened to encourage the consumer movement in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to help the public in dealing with shoddy goods and mis-representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The staff to assist the MRTP Commission is suitably strengthened as and when the need to do so is felt.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government as the MRTP Commission already possesses adequate power to deal with unfair trade practices.

Proposal to make Law Commission a Constitutional Body

4580. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state·

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to make the Law Commission a Constitutional body like the Election Commission;

(b) whether the proposal has been mooted by some Judges of the Supreme Court; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Justice Shri K.K. Mathew, retired judge of the Supreme Court and former Chairman of the Law Commission, had made a proposal in this regard. It has been reiterated by Justice Shri D.A. Desai, the present Chairman of the Law Commission.

(c) The proposal has not been accepted by the Government.

Capacity utilisation of Units of Cement Corporation of India

4581. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the steady fall in the capacity utilisation of various units of the Cement Corporation of India for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the loss incurred thereby; and

(b) the remedial steps taken against such fall and loss?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) External reasons like power shortage, less availability of wagons, supply of quality coal and internal problems like general maintenance and adverse industrial relations have contributed towards lowering of capacity utilisation. Excess supply of levy cement than the quota, less realisation of non-levy cement,higher cost of inputs and lesser capacity utilisation have contributed towards increase in losses.

(b) The management has been strengthened and emphasis is being laid on higher capacity utilisation, preventive maintenance, cost reduction, revamping of the marketing structure etc.

Indian Judicial Service

4582. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have given their consent to the creation of the Indian Judicial service;

(b) the proposed grade structure of the service,

(c) the posts proposed to be included in each grade of the service, and

(d) the date by which the service is likely to be notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) (a) Andhra Pradesh Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh

(b) The Law Commission has recommended two grades viz , the senior scale and junior scale

(c) According to the Law Commission the holders of the posts as indicated against each shall be eligible for the senior and junior scales

Senior Scale -- The holders of the following posts shall be eligible for the senior scale —

(i) District and Session Judge

(ii) Joint/Additional District and Sessions Judge and

(iii) (a) Chief/Principal Judge of City Civil Court,

(b) Additional Chief/Additional Principal Judge of City Civil Court, and

(c) Judge of the Civil Court

Junior Scale—The holders of the folloing shall be in the junior scale —

(i) Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge,

(ii) Chief/Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and

(iii) Chief Judge Small Causes Court

(d) It is not possible to indicate a definite date

LPG Dealers

4583. SHRI R M BHOYE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the number of LPG dealers in the country, State-wise with details of general category, unemployed graduates, SC/ST, freedom fighters, widows and exservicemen, separately, and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to increase the dealership in the country and to fix the quota in favour of weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The required information is given in the Statement below

(b) Taking into account augmentation in the availability of LPG and in bottling capacity, the oil industry is continuing to set up new distributorships every year under its annual Marketing Plans Apart from the existing reservations for various Social Objective categories, there is no proposal to make any reservation for weaker sections as such

STATEMENT

Sl No	State	SC	ST	UG/ UEG	PH/ DDP	SW/ FF	DC	O	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	30	10	46	24	9	16	168	303
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	6
3	Assam	8	6	18	7	3	3	25	70
4	Bihar	12	7	25	12	4	10	33	103
5	Gujarat	14	22	37	19	7	14	143	256
6	Haryana	17	—	14	11	4	13	28	87
7	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	5	3	1	—	8	23
8	Jammu & Kashmir	3	—	4	2	—	—	31	40
9	Karnataka	32	1	35	21	5	19	82	195
10	Kerala	26	—	33	12	4	10	34	119
11	Madhya Pradesh	9	14	27	17	7	12	85	171
12	Maharashtra	28	32	49	31	11	—	343	494
13	Manipur	—	3	1	1	—	—	3	8
14	Meghalaya	—	5	—	—	—	1	2	8
15	Mizoram	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
16	Nagaland	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	8

17	Orissa	7	4	7	6	1	1	36	62
18	Punjab	23	—	23	16	6	2	43	113
19	Rajasthan	12	9	19	16	5	3	40	104
20	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
21	Tamil Nadu	41	2	68	25	8	20	89	253
22	Tripura	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	47
23	Uttar Pradesh	45	—	49	29	10	34	147	314
24.	West Bengal	21	5	20	10	4	8	104	172
25	Chandigarh	6	—	4	2	—	1	9	22
26	Delhi	21	—	15	13	2	26	98	175
27.	Pondicherry	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	8
28.	Goa	3	—	3	2	—	—	17	25
		364	131	506	279	91	193	1582	3146

SC : Scheduled Castes
ST Scheduled Tribes
UG/UEG Unemployed Graduates/Unemployed Engineering Graduates
PH/DDP : Physically Handicapped/Defence Disabled Personnel etc.
SW/FF Social Workers/Freedom Fighters
DC Defence Category
O : Others

Quota of Kerosene to Tamil Nadu

4584. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of kerosene supplied to Tamil Nadu against their demand per month during the current year,

(b) whether Tamil Nadu Government has requested for allocation of more kerosene to that State, and

(c) if so the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The kerosene requirements of State/Union territories are assessed by allowing a suitable growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous years, and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, ad-hoc additional allocations are also given on specific requests to meet situations like drought, flood, LPG shortage, etc

The details of allocations and sales of kerosene made to Tamil Nadu during the period January to October 1987 are given below:—

(Figures in tonnes)

Month	Allocation	Sales (provisional)
January, 1987	46110	46294
February, 1987	46110	46159
March, 1987	42840	43696
April, 1987	42450	43560
May, 1987	42450	42904
June, 1987	42450	42195
July, 1987	44900	45003
August, 1987	44900	
September, 1987	44900	
October, 1987	44900	—

(b) and (c) Tamil Nadu Government has required for kerosene allocation @ 66,000 KL (equivalent to 51,362 tonnes) per month) This quantity is far in excess of the allocation assessed in accordance with the present policy, as mentioned in the reply to part (a) above The State Government has been advised to indicate the basis on which the requirement of 66,000 KL has been arrived at

Replacement of manually Operated Telephone Exchanges by Microwave Channels

4585 SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of microwave channels that have been set up after the launching of

the 'INSAT' and the channels likely to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period,

(b) whether Government propose to replace the manually operated telephone exchanges by microwave channels on all India basis

(c) if so, the details of the progress made thereon, and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) After the launching of 'INSAT IB' 80 long distance Microwave Radio Channels of various Capacities (300, 480, 1800) have been commissioned 100 more Microwave channels of various capacities are planned during the remaining part of 7th Five Year Plan

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) Microwave channels are generally used for long distance communication They are not replacement for Telephone Exchanges operated manually or otherwise

Subsidy on Food Grains under ITDP by Andhra Pradesh

4586 SHRI K S RAO Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the amount of subsidy provided by Union Government on rice and wheat to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise,

(b) the proportion of the subsidy shared between Union Government and State Government in the implementation of Rs 2/- per Kg scheme of rice in Andhra Pradesh, and

(c) the quantity and the price at whcih wheat is being released in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years under the Integrated Tribal Development Project programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The consumer subsidy on issue of rice and wheat to Andhra Pradesh State for Central Pool during the last three years was as under —

Rs /Crores

Year	Rice	Wheat	Total
1984-85	71 61	16 38	87 99
1985-86	88 65	35 94	124 59
1986-87 (RE)	124 14	33 49	157 63

(b) For PDS and ITDP, wheat and rice are issued to the states/their nominee from Central Pool at the prices fixed by the Government of India which are highly subsidised

(c) Wheat is not being distributed in ITDP areas in Andhra Pradesh.

Selling prices of Items in Super Bazar

4587. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how and why the necessity of Super Bazar was felt in Delhi,

(b) the details of items sold in Super Bazar and how their retail prices are fixed and what is the margin of profit;

(c) whether there have been instances that certain articles are sold at higher rates in Super Bazar than in the open market;

(d) whether there is any proposal to pass on one of the two margins of profits retained by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar for the benefits of the general public and to bring down the prices of edible oils; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In the wake of rising prices, Super Bazar was established on 15th July, 1966 with a view to providing consumer goods to the public at reasonable rates and also to ensure equitable distribution of scarce essential commodities.

(b) Super Bazar deals in numerous items of groceries, toiletries (including cosmetics) detergents, deodorants, frozen food, fruits and vegetables, drugs and medicines, textiles, handloom footwear, travel goods, floor coverings, books and stationery, readymade garment, furniture, household goods including electrical goods, plastic-ware, crocker cutlery, utensils, electronics, etc. Super Bazar adds a reasonable margin of profit to ensure competitiveness of prices. The profit margin varies from one group of items to another. The gross margin of profit during 1985-86 was 5.22%

(c) Super Bazar makes every endeavour to ensure that its prices are lower than the open market. The variation in prices in Super Bazar and open market at times may be on account of differences in quality or traders not following any pricing policy.

(d) and (e). Both the Super Bazar and the Kendriya Bhandar have informed that they pass on a part of their margin of profit to the consumers.

[*Translation*]

Delivery of Telegrams

4588. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegrams sent by hand and by post separately from the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi to various Departmental Telegraph Offices during the period from 1 January, 1987 to 30 June, 1987;

(b) the reasonss for sending telegrams by hand and by post;

(c) whether the departmental work is going on smoothly; and

(d) if not, the action being taken by Government to bring about improvement in its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Number of Telegrams sent by hand from Central Telegraph office, New Delhi during January, 1987 to June, 1987 to nearby telegraph offices was 4,53,402. The number of Telegrams sent by post during the same period was 30,252.

(b) Telegrams are sent by hand during rush hours to nearby telegraph offices to speed up disposal. Main reasons for sending telegrams by post are:

(i) Load shedding/Power fluctuations.

(ii) Teleprinter machine faults.

(iii) Absenteeism among staff especially during night.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following steps have been taken to improve telegraph service:

(i) Standby power supply arrangements by way of providing engine alternators are being made in all CTOs/DTOs in a phased manner

(ii) Besides giving better attention to machine faults, electro-mechanical teleprinters are being replaced by electronic teleprinters for fault free working.

(iii) A new incentive scheme has been introducted for Telegraphists to motivate them for achieving more productivity and showing better attendance during both—day and night duties

(iv) A large Store and forward manage system has been planned for installation at New Delhi to connect various DTOs in and outside New Delhi for expediting transmission of telegrams

[English]

Creation of Additional Capacity of Power

4589 SHRI SOMNATH RATH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects which have been indentified to create additional capacity of power;

(b) the amount required for these projects and whether the financial aspects has been considered and funding of the projects finalised; and

(c) whether the World Bank has been approached for financial aid, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) A capacity addition of about 38,000 MW is envisaged during the Eighth Plan period, for which various power projects have been identified.

(b) An additional outlay of Rs. 11,200 crores in the Seventh Plan has been assessed for advance action on the Central and state power projects planned for benefits in the Eighth Plan.

(c) World Bank has been approached for financial assistance for the Karnataka Power Project-II (Sharavati Tail Race - 4x60 MW), Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-electric project (6x250 MW), Srinagar Hydro Electric Project in Uttar Pradesh (6x50 MW) and Koyna Stage-IV (6x125+3x250 MW) power projects.

Progress of Ramagundam-Salem Direct Transmission Line

4590 SHRI T. BASHEER Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work on 400 KV Ramagundam-Salem direct transmission line;

(b) the progress of work in Salem-Udumalpet sector;

(c) whether the work on the line Udumalpet-Trichur sector has begun; and

(d) if not, when it is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The Ramagundam-Bangalore sections of the line have been commissioned. The Banglore-Salem Section is scheduled for commissioning in 1988-89.

(b) to (d). Preliminary work on the Salem—Udumalpet ann Udamalpet—Trichur lines has begun, and these lines are scheduled for commissioning in 1990-91.

Disposal of Offshore Supply Vessels by ONGC

4591. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will

the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the difficulty faced in disposing of the offshore supply vessels lying with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to dispose off these vessels to the companies/agencies established in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) There is no such difficulty

(b) No,Sir.

Scarcity of Water in Western Coalfields Ltd. in Wani Taluka District Yavatmal (Maharashtra)

4592. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether digging of coal mines has resulted in scarcity of water in Wani Taluka, Distt. Yavatmal in Vidarbha;

(b) if so, to what extent, agriculturist and residents of the area have been affected by the water scarcity;

(c) whether any public or private institutions/research laboratory have submitted any projects/schemes to the Government to combat the above stated water scarcity problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof,

(e) whether Western Coalfields Limited provide any facilities viz.compensation for the dried wells etc. to the agriculturists and local residents of the area; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No. Sir Water table in the area is maintained by the pumping out of mine water in the vicinity of the project itself, saturating the adjoining land.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government is not aware of any such project or scheme submitted by any private institute or research laboratory but the State Government does have a scheme for improving water supply in the area.

(e) and (f). Do not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Meetings with traders and manufacturers

4593. SHRIMATI D K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold meetings with traders and manufacturers to curb hoarding, blackmarketing and to keep the price line on the pattern of meetings held in 1975;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Food and Civil Supplies is having a meeting with representatives of Trade and Industry on August 29th, 1987 to discuss matters relating to prices and availability of essential commodities. State Governments have been urged to have continuous dialogue with the representatives of trade and industry to ensure smooth working of the distribution system in general and that of the PDS in Particular.

Measures for Prompt Customer Service in Delhi

4594. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has divided Delhi into nine zones to provide prompt customer service;

(b) if so, the details thereof with objectives of this scheme;

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is closed on all Saturdays and Sundays,

(d) whether most of the establishments in Delhi have Saturday a complete holiday or half day holiday,

(e) whether personal attendance to customers' complaints by IOC has been fixed on Saturdays and Sundays, and

(f) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir In order also to provide prompt service to LPG customers IOC has divided the Union Territory of Delhi into nine zones and has made arrangements for customer's complaints to be attended to in person by IOC officers at designated showrooms of distributors on specified dates and time. Advertisements of functioning of these zonal cells are released regularly

(c) to (f) Though IOC's offices remain closed on Saturdays and Sundays customers complaints are attended to by IOC officers on the morning of Saturdays, Sunday being normally the weekly holiday for distributors

Evaluation of the Self-Employment Scheme for Urban Youth

4595 SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any comprehensive evaluation of the Self-Employment Scheme for Urban youth;

(b) if so, the success achieved in the implementation of urban youth Self-employment Scheme, and

(c) the details of the performance of the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth which is being implemented by this Ministry since 1983 84 Evaluation in one selected district in each State/UT was carried out in 1985 in respect of cases sanctioned during 1983-84

(b) The survey revealed that banks have made disbursals in 92% of sanctioned cases and 76% of the units to whom the loan was disbursed were found working

(c) A statement showing the details of the performance of the Scheme since inception i.e. 1983-84 to 1986-87 is given below

STATEMENT

Sl No.	Name of the State/UT	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Target	Cases sanctioned by banks	Target	Cases sanctioned by banks	Target	Cases sanctioned by banks	Target	Cases sanctioned by banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	20000	14781	15100	13084	17300	16518	15300	14919
2	Assam	6700	8021	8200	7642	6200	4629	6200	5837
3	Bihar	29000	14230	14500	14806	29600	26376	29600	22256
4	Gujarat	11200	10497	10700	4072	10700	6522	10700	4924
5	Haryana	5300	6189	6300	5478	4600	4782	4600	4808
6	Himachal Pradesh	2000	2465	2500	2156	1600	1591	1600	1406
7	J & K	1800	1416	1400	1119	1400	1095	1400	708
8	Karnataka	12100	12307	12500	12810	12400	12837	12400	12100
9	Kerala	15100	13091	13300	11907	13000	13033	20000	19015
10	M P	17500	18786	19100	18065	17600	17224	17600	16679
11	Maharashtra	20800	24579	25000	18667	15500	13848	15500	13466
12	Manipur	1000	991	1200	994	1500	1491	1500	1493
13	Meghalaya	400	353	400	313	300	111	300	80

14.	Nagaland	250	189	200	269	200	166	200	129
15.	Orissa	8600	6823	7000	7599	9300	8757	9300	8620
16.	Punjab	6700	9047	12000	12212	15000	11677	15000	15037
17.	Rajasthan	10000	15054	15000	15382	10300	10986	10300	10736
18.	Sikkim	100	15	50	49	100	49	100	33
19.	Tamil Nadu	17500	21247	21700	22500	18100	18722	18100	18362
20.	Tripura	900	696	700	707	900	912	900	909
21.	U.P.	36000	36857	37600	34400	31300	26264	31300	23197
22.	West Bengal	25500	23680	24100	23101	24300	21885	24300	23124
23.	A & N Islands	100	66	100	101	100	101	100	80
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	36	50	60	100	61	100	22
25.	Chandigarh	500	325	300	300	500	394	500	416
26.	D. & N Haveli	100	54	100	68	100	40	100	19
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	DIC was not in operation		300	337	350	84	350	220
28.	Mizoram	200	196	200	202	200	104	250	233
29.	Pondicherry	450	414	400	400	450	465	450	480
	Grand Total	250000	242405	250000	228800	250000	220724	250000	219308

Foodgrains under ITDP to States

4596. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated foodgrains to the States under the Integrated Tribal Development Area programme; and

(b) if so, the allocation made during the last two years, State-wise and item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Issues of foodgrains under the scheme for distribution of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and Tribal. Majority States are made out of the allocations for the Public Distribution System. No separate allocations are made for the purpose.

Incentives for production of edible oils

4597. KUMARI D. K. THARADEVI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered incentives to increase production of edible oils; and

(b) if so, the year by which the import of edible oils will be totally eliminated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is not possible to indicate a definite period but there will be increase in self-reliance in oilseeds/edible oils production by the end of VIIth Plan.

Working of NCCF

4598. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Baad Hi Ghar Ko Khai Gai" appearing in 'Navbharat Times' of 5 September, 1986;

(b) whether Government have made any inquiry into the functioning of the Board of the National Consumers Cooperative Federation of India Limited;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government to check the malpractices followed by the members of the Board of NCCF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir (The news item appeared in the "Navbharat Times" on 5th August, 1986)

(c) The inspection into the affairs of NCCF, inter-alia, pointed out various shortcomings in its functioning, such as unwieldy size of the Board of resulting in the absence of any meaningful discussion in the Board, creation of superfluous sub-committees, absence of proper delegation of powers, creation of posts without observing the formalities, disproportionately high expenditure and extension of credit to various parties without considering credit worthiness.

(d) In pursuance of the recommendations contained in the Inspection Report, NCCF has initiated action such as abolition of all the Sub-Committees, introduction of the delegation of powers, reduction in expenditure, etc. Subsequently, the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies issued a Show Cause Notice on 14.7.86 to the Board of NCCF which is still under consideration.

Contracts for gas based projects of N.T.P.C.

4599. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BHEL had offered to collaborate with three foreign companies who have bagged the contracts for three gas based projects of National Thermal Power Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). BHEL had offered to supply substantial portion of equipment including steam generating plant and steam turbines which fall within their manufacturing range to the three foreign companies who were selected for the award of contract for setting up gas based power projects of NTPC. The response from these companies was not encouraging.

Cement Production

4600 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Business Standard dated 6 August, 1987 stating that the cement manufacturers have entered into a secret deal to cut back production by 10 per cent with a view to push up open market prices; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The news item refers to the alleged cut back in cement production, primarily intended to balance excess availability of cement as a result of production target of 42.50 million tonnes fixed by the Government for 1987-88, against the actual demand of around 40 million tonnes assessed by the cement manufacturers, removal by the Cement Manufacturers Association of the upper ceiling prices on non-levy supplies notified by it from time to time and consequent increase in prices of non-levy cement in Bombay and other Metropolitan cities, and demand of the industry seeking certain additional relief.

According to the Cement Manufacturers' Association, there is no secret deal to cut back on production.

Production of cement (excluding mini & white) was 90.21 lakh tonnes during April-June 1987, as against 84.02 lakh tonnes for the corresponding period of the previous year, which represents an increase of 7.36 per cent, despite, severe power cuts, imposed by certain State Governments. However, Govt. are keeping a close watch on the production and prices of cement in the country.

LPG Connections withdrawn by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

4601. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have received complaints about alleged harassment to consumers due to sudden withdrawal of their new connections;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints and from whom these were received; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). In the course of the last two years, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited suspended on a purely temporary basis, release of new connections in different markets on only two occasions on account of product shortages and increased backlogs. With subsequent improvement in product availability, release of new connections was resumed in these markets. While some representations were received by the

company in this regard during the intervening period, these have not been kept on the permanent records of the company, as the problem was of a temprorary nature.

Electricity from Rice Straw

4602. SHRI D. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has plans for setting up a Pilot plant in Punjab to generate 10 MW of electricity using rice straw as fuel;

(b) whether it is estimated that 2,700 MW of power can be produced from the quantity of straw available in Punjab thereby reducing dependence on coal;

(c) whether Government have made any allocation of funds for this purpose; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A 10 MW Agro Thermal Power Plant using rice straw as a fuel is being set up at Jalkheri near Patiala in Punjab as a joint project of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and State Government of Punjab. The project is being executed by M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Preliminary estimates show that about 1200 MW could be generated from the surplus rice straw in the State of Punjab. These estimates can however only be firmed up after satisfactory trials operation of the pilot plant. The Central Government's share in the capital cost of the project is Rs. 12.5 crores of which Rs. 10 crores has been paid to M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

Indian Telephone Industries under the Concept of Holding Company

4603. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to bring the Indian Telephone Industries under the concept of a holding company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). A proposal to reorganise the Indian Telephone Industries Limited is still under consideration in all its aspects.

Introduction of Energy Buses

4604. DR. (MRS.) T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether European Economic Community has suggested introduction of energy buses in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). Government of India and the European Community have agreed in principle to cooperate in setting up an Energy Bus Programme in India to carry out on the spot energy audits for small and medium sized industries. The Commission of the European Communities deputed an expert to India in the first week of August, 1987 to undertake the initial feasibility study for the establishment of an Energy Management Centre, which whould also run the Energy Bus Programme. He has since completed his study and the report of the Commission is awaited.

STD facility in Ramanathapuram

4605. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not provided STD facility in Ramanathapuram so far;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Installation of transmission equipment is held up due to non-availability of building. Acquisition of the land for the building is under litigation. The case is being pursued with the State Government.

Misuse of Telephones of Subscribers in Ludhiana

4606. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints regarding misuse of telephones of the subscribers at Ludhiana have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether telephones of the subscribers are disconnected arbitrarily even before the complaints are settled on account of non-payment of the bills; and

(d) if so, the details of the telephones such disconnected during the last six months and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Only two such complaints have been received so far.

(c) No, Sir. A notice under relevant ITR Rule is issued to the subscriber before disconnection is resorted to.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c).

F.C.I. Storage Godowns in Kerala

4607. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing storage and godown facilities of the Food Corporation of India in Kerala;

(b) the storage capacity in metric tonnes and percentage of use during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(c) whether it is proposed to build new godown facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As on 30.6.1987, the number of godowns with the Food Corporation of India in Kerala, owned and hired taken together, was 36.

(b) The storage capacity in Kerala and its percentage utilisation during the last three years was as follows:

Year	Capacity (In metric tonnes)	Percentage Utilisation
1984-85	4,84,540	60.4
1985-86	4,94,110	44.4
1986-87	5,23,500	67.5

(c) and (d). The Food Corporation of India propose to construct additional storage capacity of one lakh tonnes at seven centres in Kerala.

Packaging in laminated papers

4608. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether packaging in laminated paper has become very popular;

(b) the total installed capacity in the country;

(c) whether laminating equipment has been imported; and if so, the value thereof;

(d) whether processing and filling machineries, spare and paper etc. are also imported;

(e) if so, the details of capacity and value thereof; and

(f) whether Government propose to do indigenisation of laminated equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The installed capacity in the organised sector for manufacture of paper packaging, flexible packaging etc., is about 71,000 tonnes plus 90 million numbers per annum. In addition, capacity for laminated coated paper is available in small scale units, which are registered with the Directorate of Industries of States/Union Territories.

(c) to (e). Laminating equipment, processing equipment and filling machineries for paper are being imported. Separate statistics with regard to import of these items are not available.

(f) Yes, Sir. Government have de-licensed a few industries. These include industrial machinery under which laminating equipment is covered. Import of technology has also been permitted for "converting machinery" which includes laminating equipment for paper also.

LPG Connections in Gujarat

4609. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from various districts of Gujarat for the allotment of LPG connections for household purposes from individuals and industrial purposes from industrialists, firms and companies during 1.1.1985 to 15.7.1987;

(b) the number of applications cleared till 15 7 1987,

(c) the number of applications rejected and those pending decision and clearance; and

(d) when these applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) During January 1, 1985 and July 15, 1987, approximately 4,61,700 applications were registered in various districts of Gujarat for domestic LPG connections. LPG for industrial use is released only on the basis of a certificate of essentially issued by DGTD/Directorate of Industries.

(b) About 4,30,920 domestic LPG connections were released in Gujarat during the above period.

(c) While around 80 applications were rejected, about 30,850 applications are pending.

(d) LPG connections will continue to be

released in Gujarat State also under the annual customer enrolment programme of the oil industry keeping in view augmentation in the availability of LPG, bottling capacity and related infrastructure.

Expenditure incurred on Private sick Units

4610 SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred so far by Government on private sick units;

(b) the results achieved; and

(c) whether similar assistance is available to public sector sick units and if so, in what form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Sick units in the private sector are assisted by relief and rehabilitation packages which are prepared with the assistance of the banks and financial institutions The Government do not generally give budgetary support for sick units in the private sector. The consolidated information regarding the expenditure incurred by the Government on sick units in the private sector is not centrally maintained.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India and financial institutions monitor industrial sickness. The data compiled by the R.B.I. show that the list of sick units undergoes constant changes as a result of additions as well as deletions which are mainly due to their being nursed back to health.

(c) There is no standard definition of a sick unit in the public sector. A central public sector unit is treated as a sick unit if it has been incurring losses continuously for five years. Relief and rehabilitation packages are prepared with the assistance of banks and financial institutions in the case of such units as well. Government also monitor the performance of such units and take remedial measures on the merits of each case.

Cigarette Industry

4611. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) whether cigarette industry in the country is in a bad shape;

(b) whether against the average volume of 7245 million sticks per month in 1980-81, it was 7211 million sticks per month in 1985-86;

(c) whether the current industry volume is estimated to be around 6000 million sticks only per month that is a decline of 23 per cent over the last years volume;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for this slump in the cigarette industry; and

(e) the details of steps proposed to be taken to revive the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) While there has been some decline in the production of cigarettes, it may not be correct to say that the industry as such is in bad shape.

(b) and (c). The production of cigarettes during the last 6 years in the organised sector as reported to DGTD is as under:

S. No.	Year	Production of cigarettes (in million pieces)
1	2	3
1.	1981	86838

1	2	3
2.	1982	83858
3.	1983	80551
4.	1984	84997
5.	1985	80681
6.	1986	75000 (estimated)

(d) The decline in production may be due to several factors, such as, price increases, increases in cost of production, greater health consciousness resulting in lower consumption of cigarettes, etc.

(e) No specific proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Hydel Projects in Himachal Pradesh

4612. SHRI K.D SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydel projects proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh and the details thereof; and

(b) the expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). In addition to Larji (126 MW) and SVP Bhaba Augmentation Hydroelectric Projects which have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission at estimated cost of Rs. 168.85 crores and Rs 9.64 crores respectively, the proposals for setting up of the following Hydroelectric Projects in Himachal Pradesh have been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority.

	Estimated cost
(i) Chamera Stage II (3x100 MW)	Rs. 334.41 crores
(ii) Nathpa Jhakri (6x250 MW)	Rs 1202.17 crores
(iii) Uhl Stage III (4x17.5 MW)	Rs. 97.66 crores
(iv) Ghanvi (3x7.5 MW)	Rs. 28.32 crores

[*English*]

Hydro-Electric project in Place of Silent Valley Project in Kerala

4613. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether any alternative hydro-electric project is being sanctioned in Kerala in place of the Silent Valley Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). An alternative proposal submitted by Kerala State Electricity Board has not been found acceptable environmentally and also involves inter-state aspects, relating to sharing of waters, which are yet to be resolved.

Connecting Kota City with foreign Countries by Telephone

4614. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kota City in Rajasthan is one of the cities that are connected with foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the time by which Kota is expected to be connected with foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 56 countries are available on International Subscriber Dialling from Kota. A list of these countries is given in the statement below.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

STATEMENT

List of Countries for which ISD Service is available (as on 21st August, 1987)

Sl No.	Country	Country Code	Sl No	Country	Country Code
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Austria	43	18	Zambia	260
2.	Australia	61	19.	Zimbabwe	263
3.	Belgium	32	20.	Bangladesh	880
4.	Botswana	267	21.	Norway	47
5.	France	33	22.	Denmark	45
6.	Hongkong	852	23.	Finland	45
7.	Italy	39	24.	Sweden	46
8.	Japan	81	25.	Switzerland	41
9.	Kenya	254	26.	Nepal	977
10.	Malaysia	60	27.	Thailand	66
11.	Netherlands	31	28.	Indonesia	62
12.	Singapore	65	29.	Azores/Maderia	351
13.	Turkey	90	30.	Antilles Netherland	599
14.	U.K.	44	31.	Bahrain	973
15.	USA	1	32.	Bulgaria	359
16.	U.S.S.R.	7	33.	Brunei	673
17.	West Germany	49	34.	Cyprus	357

1	2	3	1	2	3
35.	East Germany	37	46	Nauru	674
36.	Fiji	679	47	Philippines	63
37	Greece	30	48	Poland	48
38	Hungary	36	49	Papua-New Guinea	675
39	Iceland	354	50	Qatar	974
40	Jordan	962	51	South Korea	82
41	Kuwait	965	52	Spain	34
42.	Luxembourg	352	53	Samoa West	685
43	Malta	356	54	Syria	963
44	Macao	853	55	Taiwan	886
45.	New Zealand	64	56	Vatican City	39

[*Translation*]

Attachment of Mand Coalfields with Mand Thermal Power Station of Madhya Pradesh

4615 SHRI ARVIND NETAM Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Mand Coalfield is proposed to be attached to the Joint Mand Thermal Power Station of Madhya Pardesh and Gujarat for supply of coal till 1994-95,

(b) whether Government propose to reserve an additional quantity of coal from Ib coalfield for this project; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (c) The logical source of coal supply for Mand Thermal Power Station is the Mand-Raigarh Coalfield Detailed geological exploration in this coalfield is expected to start in December, 1987 and would take about three years to complete Coal linkage to the Thermal Power Station can be considered only after the completion of detailed exploration and preparation of geological report. At present there is no proposal to release any quantity of coal from Ib coalfield for this project

[*English*]

Takeover of Sick Industries

4616 KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number and description of sick industries throughout the country during the last three years which have either been taken over by Government or in respect of which effective steps have been taken for their revival and protection; and

(b) how many sick industries have been closed down during the same period together with its repercussions on the employment situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Government have not taken over the management of any sick

industrial undertaking under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last three years. The revival and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industrial units is considered by the banks and financial institutions on a case to case basis and is a regular and continuous process. The data in respect of closure of sick industries and the employees affected by such closures is not centrally maintained by any specific authority.

Sick Units In Bombay-Pune Zone

4617. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of big and small sick industrial units in Bombay-Pune Zone;

(b) what steps Government have taken to revive these units and to avoid further sickness; and

(c) whether many industrialists are shifting their units to other States as they are gettting maximum concessions from those State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it The RBI furnishes data on sick units State-wise and not Zone-wise. As per RBI's latest available data the number of sick industrial units in the State of Maharashtra is given hereunder:

Number of Large sick industrial units, as at the end of June 1986	Number of Small Scale sick units as at the end of December, 1985
151	8567

(b) To revive the sick industrial units in the country as a whole, the Government have taken various steps. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring system and for arresting industrial sickness at an incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time. The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units on merits of each case. In addition, Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985' which provides for setting up of a quasi-judicial body designated as the 'Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction' (BIFR) to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. The BIFR has become operational with effect from 15th May, 1987.

Government have also liberalised recently the Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in small scale units

(c) Certain incentives are given under the Central Investment subsidy scheme to industrialists to promote the industrialisation of areas which are notified as backward, by the Central Government. The State Governments also give certain incentives and concessions in addition to those given by the Central Government, to attract industries. The incentives/concessions given by the State Governments are one of the factors which influence the decisions of entrepreneurs Corporation have submitted an application for approval for a joint venture with one of States both the push and pull factors operate. Applications for shifting of location of industries are considered on merits in accordance with prescribed

policy guidelines in this regard in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

Imports required by Pepsi Cola

4618. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the imports required by Pepsi Cola to make its aerated waters concentrates;

(b) what are the import licences issued to Double Cola to make its aerated water concentrates;

(c) what are the import licences granted to Indian Soft Drink manufacturers to make aerated water concentrates; and

(d) on what basis Pepsi Cola is asking for the imports of ingredients to make their concentrates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (d). M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation have submitted an application for approval for a joint venture with one of the Tata companies and M/s. Pepsico Incorporated of USA for manufacture of various processed foods and soft drink concentrates. The Corporation has stated that the raw materials proposed to be imported are only those which are not being manufactured indigenously and which are being imported by the existing soft drink industry. These will include items such as natural essential oils, colanut extract, gum arabica and other ingredients presently not available in the country.

(b) and (c). Firmwise information relating to import licences is not maintained. However, the particulars of all the Import Licences issued by Import Trade Control Organisation are regularly published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences' copy of which is being supplied to Parliament Library.

Potato Chips Plants

4619. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the number of potato chips plants which have come up in recent times and the number of plants which are being installed;

(b) if so, whether any of these are with foreign collaboration;

(c) whether the Punjab Agro proposal with Pepsi proposes to make Potato chips and other P O. snack foods; and

(d) if so, whether this requires foreign collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) In the organised sector, four firms are in production of potato chips. Twelve firms have been granted approval for import of capital goods for manufacture of potato/banana chips. These firms have not yet reported to the Directorate General of Technical Development regarding commencement of production. In addition, there are units in the small and cottage scale sectors the exact number of which is not known.

(b) M/s Indian Organic Chemicals Limited, Bombay have been granted approval for foreign collaboration for manufacture of French Fries and allied products with an export obligation of 50% of annual production for a period of five years extendable for another period of five years at the discretion of the Government.

(c) M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation have submitted an application for approval for a joint venture with one of the Tata Companies and

Pepsico Incorporated, USA for the manufacture of various processed foods and soft drink concentrates. The proposal *inter-alia* includes setting up of a Potato/Grain Processing Unit.

(d) Government's Policy is that foreign collaboration financial or technical is not ordinarily necessary for consumer products. However, foreign collaboration for manufacture of consumer products is considered on merits if such collaboration is justified taking into consideration the factors such as the nature of technology involved, availability of indigenous technology, potential for export earnings and the like.

Letters of Intent for Manufacture of Penicillin

4620. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the last date of receipt of applications for issue of letter of intent for manufacture of penicillin;

(b) the details of applications received in respect of total cost and foreign exchange out-flow; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Applications received are still under examination and action as per the procedure laid down is being taken.

Restraints on firms by MRTPC

4621. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has restrained several firms on various counts such as giving away prizes misleading advertisements etc, during the last three years;

(b) if so, category-wise details of complaints received, cases registered and action taken theron; and

(c) whether the MRTPC is being strengthened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). During the period 1.8.1984 to 31.7.1987, the MRTP Commission instituted 714 enquiries with reference to giving away of prizes, misleading advertisements, etc. under the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 relating to unfair trade practices The effort involved in compliation of details of all these enquiries, category-wise, may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved. The Commission is empowered to take appropriate action in such cases as per the relevant provisions of the said Act.

(c) The staff to assist the MRTP Commission is suitably strengthened as and when the need to do so is felt.

[*Translation*]

Theft of Cables of Telephone Nigam in Delhi

4622. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cables of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Delhi have been recently stolen,

(b) if so, the number of these cables and the value-thereof;

(c) whether an FIR has been lodged with the police in regard to this theft; and

(d) if so, whether any clue to this theft has since been found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been 26 cases of cable theft in Delhi, the value of which has been assessed at Rs. 1,02,040;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The cases are still under investigation by the Police and no further information has been received so far

[English]

Foreign Collaboration

4623. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) the number of foreign technical/financial collaboration cases approved by Government in 1986-87;

(b) the countries with which such collaborations have been made, and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Statistical information about foreign collaboration approvals is maintained calender year-wise. Government have approved 957 proposals for foreign collaboration during the year 1986 Till 31st July '87, 404 proposals have been approved by the Government.

(b) and (c). The details of approved foreign collaboration showing the names of the Indian and foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of foreign collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly newsletter Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

Export of Maruti Cars

4624. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI P. VALLALPERUMAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are importing Maruti cars from India;

(b) the number of cars exported to each of these countries during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively;

(c) whether any new deal has been struck for the export of Maruti cars during the current year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Limited commenced exports in 1986-87. During the year 1986-87, it exported 35 cars to Nepal, 54 to Bangladesh, 3 to Mauritius and 1 to Hungary.

(c) During the current year, an order for supply of 500 cars has been secured from Hungary and shipments are expected to start in September, 1987.

Spot purchase of Oil

4625. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state whether Government propose to take precautionary steps to make on the spot oil purchases from some of the countries like Iraq etc. where there is more production and oil is readily available to meet our requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :

In addition to purchase of oil through term contracts, spot market purchase are also made of the varieties of crudes required to the best advantage of the country.

Export of Industrial Alcohol

4626. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put off the plan to export industrial alcohol by surplus States like UP, which was accepted in principle by his Ministry early this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether under this plan Uttar Pradesh was allowed to export 500 lakh litres of industrial alcohol; and

(d) if so, how it is now proposed to utilise this alcohol and compensate Uttar Pradesh for the loss of foreign exchange entailed by shelving the export plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The proposal to export some quantity of alcohol from surplus States, including U.P., subject to such exports being viable, is under consideration.

Supply of Sub-Standard Equipment by BHEL for Thermal Power Stations

4627. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from certain State Governments against the supply of sub-standard equipment by BHEL for thermal power stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have threatened to sue BHEL for compensation for supplying sub-standard equipment;

(d) if so, the names of those State Governments; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Policy on Vanaspati and Edible Oils

4628. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review its policy on vanaspati and edible oils so that these are easily available at reasonable price by putting control on sale of the products; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the import of edible oils to ease the situation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government reviews its policy on vanaspati and edible oils from time to time according to situation prevalent and varies the supply management of imported edible oils so that prices and availability remain reasonable.

(b) The quantum of edible oils to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time keeping in view various factors such as gap between demand and supply, international prices, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors. The level of imports has been increased.

Price of Imported Newsprint

4629. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of newsprint imported annually to meet the demand;

(b) at what rate the indigenous newsprint is supplied to newspapers;

(c) the rate of imported newsprint supplied;

(d) whether the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society has expressed grave concern over the steep increase in the prices of imported newsprint; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons for increasing the price of imported newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Imports during 1986-87 were 1,89,064 MT.

(b) The mill-wise rates of newsprint per metric tonnes since 31 12 1985 are as follows:

(i)	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd (55 gsm)	Rs /860
(ii)	Mysore Paper Mills Ltd (52 gsm)	Rs. 8960
(iii)	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd (52 gsm)	Rs 8960
(iv)	Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Paper Ltd (52 gsm)	Rs 8960
(v)	Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills Ltd (wef 15 4 87) (52 gsm)	Rs 8490

(c) The prices of imported newsprint per metric tonne on high sea sales excluding customs duty, during the first three quarters of 1987 are as under:

	Standard Rs	Glazed Rs	Super Calender Rs
Jan-Mar 87	6195	7665	—
April-June 87	6595	8825	—
July-Sept 87	7325	9080	8755

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Increase in the price of imported newsprint is due to over-all increase in the international market price of newsprint, adverse fluctuations in the Rupee-Dollar rate and increase in freight rate.

Incentives for setting up Cement Plants

4630. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the main incentives granted for

setting up cement manufacturing capacity in zones and areas of high demand and low production;

(b) whether there is any special, consideration given for small and tiny scale cement plants between 20 to 50 tonnes per day capacity;

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure availability of financial assistance for setting up such plants in backward zones, especially 'No Industry Districts', hilly and drought affected areas where limestone deposits are available;

(d) whether Government have identified probable sites for setting up small scale cement plants; and

(e) if so, what are those sites and size of limestone reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Preference is given in the matter of grant of Industrial Licences for the establishment of cement plants in deficit regions/areas. Entrepreneurs who want to set up industrial units in areas of high demand and low production are also entitled to various other concessions and incentives, such as, central investment subsidy, concessional finance facility from the All India financial institutions, etc. if such areas fall under the centrally notified backward areas.

(b) Mini cement plants which operate within the ambit of small scale sector are normally taken as tiny cement plants. These plants are eligible to receive incentives and facilities that are available to mini cement plants. In addition they are also entitled to incentives and facilities that are available to small scale undertakings.

(c) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) have informed that although the public financial institutions in terms of their present policy do not entertain applications for the grant of assistance to any grass-root units, exceptions could be made by them in respect of units proposed to be set up in hilly areas, no-industry districts and North-Eastern region if limestone deposits are locally available.

(d) No, Sir. This is expected to be done by the State Governments.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

Increase in Investment limit for Small Scale Sector

4631. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering raising the present investment limit of Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs for the small scale sector;

(b) if so, on what considerations these financial limits are being raised and what are its implications; and

(c) the advantages/disadvantages to the small scale sector in raising the financial limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Telephone System in Patna

4632. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone subscribers of Patna are facing inconvenience due to defective telephone system;

(b) whether such type of complaints are being published regularly in the newspapers of Patna;

(c) whether it is a fact that one has to waste lot of time to get a connection from Patna to Purnia, Saharsa, Madhubani, Betia or Seetamand;

(d) if so, the causes of faults/defects in telephones; and

(e) the action taken by Government to remove these faults?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNCIATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) · (a) Telephone subscribers of Patna main exchange are facing some inconvenience as part of the exchange has outlived its life.

(b) Yes Sir; Some complaints were published in newspapers of Patna.

(c) Yes Sir, Some delay does occur in trunk calls to these stations.

(d) Most of the Trunk Circuits are working on overhead alignments which are subject to frequent interruptions due to various reasons.

(e) Action is being taken to transfer trunk circuits working on overhead alignments to microwave. Also the life expired equipment of Patna main exchange has been proposed to be replaced by electronic exchange during 1988-89.

[*English*]

Joint venture Project for Manufacture of Purified Terephthalic Acid

4633. SHRI MULLAPPALIN RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted permission for the joint venture proposed by the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. with Madras Refineries Ltd. for the production of purified terepthalic acid (PTA);

(b) what will be the annual capacity of the said project for production of PTA; and

(c) whether the capacity is sufficient to meet the annual domestic requirement of PTA?

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R K JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) and (b) An LOI has been granted to M/s Madras Refineries Limited on 6.2 87 for manufacture of 1,50,000 TPA of purified Terephthalic Acid The pattern of investment for setting up of this project has not been decided

(c) Steps are being taken to meet the demand projections for DMT/PTA

Supply of coal to industries straight from Collieries

4634 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had received any request to revert to its earlier system of supplying coal to industries straight from the collieries,

(b) the details of total demand and total supply of coal to industries during 1986; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on the requests?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (c). Representations had been received from consumers, particularly small consumers

against Coal India's decision to offer coal to all consumers whose allotment is upto 10 wagons per month from CIL dumps/stockyards and delink them from the collieries. In regard to this representation, a decision had been taken to restore the status quo ante as far as the stockyards of Coal India are concerned. There will be no compulsion for any consumer to be linked to Coal India's stockyards. Those who voluntarily opt for linkage to stockyards will be given preference for supply of coal from these stockyards. Coal India Ltd. has also been directed to see that really good quality coal is supplied from its stockyards and at a very reasonable price. Coal India will continue to make all efforts to serve the small consumers with supply of good quality coal at reasonable rate through its stockyards.

(b) As against the demand of coal of 176.60 million tonnes (plus 5.71 million tonnes of middlings) for the year 1986-87 assessed by the Planning Commission, the actual off take of coal during the year 1986-87 was 162.40 million tonnes plus 2.03 million tonnes of middlings (Provisional).

Annual Requirement of Electricity

4635. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sources which have been developed in the country to produce electricity;

(b) the annual requirement of electricity in the country;

(c) the total electricity produced by these different sources;

(d) whether Government have declared any policy to increase the production of electricity in the country during the current year and during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The sources developed in the country to produce electricity are mainly coal, oil, natural gas, hydro potential and nuclear energy. In addition, solar, wind, biomass and tidal energy are being developed for generation of electricity.

(b) The requirement of electricity for the year 1987-88 is anticipated as 209.5 billion units.

(c) The electricity generated in the country by different sources during 1986-87 is as under:—

	(million Units)
Thermal	128802
Hydro	53744
Nuclear	5022
Windfarms	4.5
Solar Photovoltaics	1.5

(d) and (e). The policy adopted by Govt. to increase the availability of electricity in the country includes expeditious commissioning of on-going power projects, implementing short-gestation projects, better utilisation of existing capacity, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

Industry Against Parle Exports (P) Ltd

4636. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has issued a notice of inquiry against Parle

Exports Private Limited, the manufacturers of the soft drink "Maaza" on complaints that the advertisements for the drink implied that it was prepared from fresh mangoes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (a) to (c). The MRTP Commission, on receipt of a complaint, has instituted an Enquiry against M/s. Collades Beverages, Sahibabad (U.P.) and the Managing Director of M/s. Parle Exports Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, in regard to their claim to the effect that their product "Maaza" is from fresh mangoes, under the provisions of MRTP Act, 1969, relating to unfair trade practices. The Commission is enpowered to take further appropriate action in the matter as per the provisions of the Act.

Release of Commemorative Stamps

4637. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for the release of the commemorative stamps for the year 1987-88 has been finalised;

(b) if so, tne details of the programme and whether any requests/claims are still pending with the Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the likely dates by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The stamp issue programme is prepared according to the Calendar Year. The tentative programme for 1987 is furnished in the Statement-I given below.

(b) and (c). A meeting of the Philatelic Advisory Committee was hled on 22.5.87. All requests justified under the prescribed guidelines were placed before the Committee for its consideration. The recommendations of the Committee were also obtained. A list of requests received thereafter and proposed to be placed for the consideration of the next meeting of the Philatelic Advisory Committee is furnished in Statement-II below. The date for the next meeting has not yet been fixed.

STATEMENT-I

Trentative Programme for issue of Commemorative/Special Postage Stamps During the Year 1987

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of Release
1	2	3
1.	Trishna-Sailing expedition around the world	10.1.1987
2.	Africa Fund	25.1.1987
3.	29th Congress of International Chamber of Commerce	11.2.1987
4.	Hamim Ajmal Khan	13.2.1987
5.	Lala Hardayal	18.3.1987
6.	M.N. Roy	21.3.1987
7-10	S.E. Railways	28.3.1987

1	2	3
11.	Kalia Bhomra Bridge, Assam	14.4.1987
12.	Madras Christian College	16.4.1987
13.	Tripuraneni Ramaswamy Choudary	25.4.1987
14.	Shree Shree Ma Anandamayee	01.5.1987
15.	Gurudev R. Tagore (Gurudev R N Tagor)	08 5.1987
16.	Garhwal Rifles & Garhwal Scouts	10.5.1987
17.	J Krishnamurti	11 5.1987
18.	7th Mech. Battalion (1 Dogra)	30.5 1987
19-20	India-89	15.6 1987
21	Dr K N Katju	17.6.1987
22.	Festival of India in USSR	03.7.1987
24.	S Satyamurty	22.8.1987
25.	Sant H S Longowal	20 8.1987
26.	Guru Ghashi Das	30.8.1987
27.	Sri-Sri Thakur Anukulchandra	02.9.1987
28.	Allahabad University	23.9.1987
29-32.	India-89	17.10.1987
33	Children's Day	14.11.1987
34.	Hirday Nath Kunzru	Date to be decided
35-36	Wild Life	Date to be decided
37.	Asia Regional Conference of Rotary Club	Date to be decided
38.	Madan Lal Dhingra	Date to be decided
39-42	Indian Trees	Date to be decided
43.	Inter Year of Shelter for Homeless	Date to be decided
44-45	100 Years of Services for the Blind/Eye donation	Date to be decided

1	2	3
46.	Phool Walon ki Sair	Date to be decided
47.	Bir Narain Singh	Date to be decided
48.	Chhatar Sal	Date to be decided
49-50	Festival of USSR in India	Date to be decided
51-54	Himalayan Peaks	Date to be decided
55-58	Circus	Date to be decided

STATEMENT-II

List of proposals which will be placed before the PhilatelicAdivsory Committee for consideration at its next meeting

Sl. No.	Subject
1	2
1.	Sir Gannshdut Singh
2.	St. Jambheshwar
3.	Allama Shibli Nomani
4.	Sh. Bhajya Chandra & Sh. Bir Tikendra Jit
5.	Sayajirao Gaekward
6.	Mannathu Padmanabhan
7.	Don Bosco
8.	Sh. Bisnuram Medhi
9.	Sh. Uttam Kumar
10.	Banarasi Das
11.	Dr. Gullison
12.	Sherlock Holmes
13.	Samrath Ramdas
14.	Adi Sankaracharya

1	2
15.	L.P. Tessitory
16.	Sh. Sarangadhar Das
17.	Sant Raja Ram Sahib
18.	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and industry
19.	VII Jawaharal Nehru invitation International Gold Cup Football Tournament
20.	500 Years of Bikaner city
21.	11th Special Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlement in April, 1988
22.	Centenary of Municipal Corporation Gwalior
23.	III SAF Games
24.	25th anniversary of OAU
25.	Platinum Jubilee of Indian Science Congress
26.	Silver Jubilee of CBI

Allotment of Residential Accommodation to Class I Officers in Postal and Telecom Circles

4638. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Wing of the erstwhile Posts and Telegraphas Department has since been bifurcated at the Directorate, Circle and Divisional Levels;

(b) if so, the number of Class I and Class II Officers allotted to each Wing alongwith the criteria for allocation;

(c) whether in a number of cases the residential quarters/bungalows belonging to one wing are actually with the other Wing;

(d) if so, the exact position regarding the residential buildings allotted to Class I officers in each Postal and Telecom Circles;

(e) whether efforts were made to reconcile the position; and

(f) the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): *Telecom* (a) The units of Civil Wing have been distributed between the two Departments.

Postal: Yes Sir.

(b) The number of Class I and Class II officers posted to the two Departments are indicated below:

	Deptt. of Telecom	Deptt. of Posts
Class I (Gp. A)	148	63
Class II (Gp. B)	493	181

(c) to (f). Information is being collected from the Circles of Postal and Telecom.

Wing and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

Installation of Trunk Automatic Exchanges in Chandigarh and Jalandhar

4639. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1292 on 4th March, 1986 regarding installation of Trunk Automatic Exchanges in Chandigarh and state:

(a) the latest programme with regard to the installation of the Trunk Automatic Exchange in Chandigarh and also in Jalandhar;

(b) the exact dates on which these two exchanges were sanctioned and taken up for construction;

(c) the target for completion and the likely date of commissioning; and

(d) the reasons for delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):

(a) (i) *Chandigarh:* An integrated local cum trunk automatic exchange is planned to be installed during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(ii) Jallundur: 2000 lines main digital TAX at Jallundur is at present under installation.

(b) (i) *Chandigarh:* *The sanction of the project estimate for the installation of Chandigarh ILT is*

(ii) Jallundur: The project estimate for Jallundur Digital TAX installation was sanctioned in September, 1983. The equipment was received in December, 1985 and the installation of the TAX has commenced in June, 1987.

(c) (i) *Chandigarh:* The equipment of 10,000 local lines and 1000 trunk lines is allotted in the year 1988-89 from ITI Mankapur and the exchange is planned to be commissioned in 1989-90.

(ii) *Jallundur:* The installation of 2000 lines Digital TAX is in progress and is targetted to be completed by February, 1988. The target is likely to be achieved.

(d) Not applicable.

Expansion of Thermal Power Stations

4640. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Termal Power Corporation has taken steps for the expansion of some of its thermal power stations;

(b) if so, which thermal power stations have been taken up for expansion by National Thermal Power Corporation;

(c) the plant load factors and capacity of

these thermal power stations after expansion; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d). The desired information is given below:—

Sl. No	Name of the Super thermal power station	Capacity expansion approved	Expansion capacity completed as on date	Total ultimate capacity after completion of approved expansion	Plant Load Factor (during the quarter of 1987-88
1	Singrauli	100 MW	500 MW	2000 MW	88.4
2	Korba	1500 MW	500 MW	2100 MW	79.9
3	Ramagundam	1500 MW	—	2100 MW	58.6
4	Farakka	1000 MW	—	1600 MW	46 6

The NTPC have also prepared Feasibility Reports for further expansion of the Farakka, Vindhyachal and Rihand Super Thermal Power Stations.

Benefit of growth of two-wheelers and passenger cars

4641. SHRI PRAKASH V.PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although some industries like electronics, two-wheelers and passenger cars are largely import based, their linkage with domestic manufacturing base remains weak;

(b) whether any assessment has been made to find out how much of the benefit of growth has gone to foreign imports, those manufacturing the items and the ancillary industries, if any, that have gone to support the industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):(a) It may not be correct to say that electronics and the automobile sectors have weak linkages with domestic manufacturing. Generally speaking, Government stipulates a phased manufacturing programme in such cases that requires indigenisation of the manufacturing programme upto the extent of 90% within a period of 5 years. Such indigenisation is carried out by the manufacturers both by in house manufacturing as well as vendor development. The economics of production makes it imperative that there is ancillarisation of components and parts.

(b) and (c). No specific survey has been carried out to ascertain the nature and extent of the linkages with ancillary industries. However, as stated above, an indigenisation programme is stipulated and it is closely monitored by the Government.

Foreign collaboration agreements by M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.

4642. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manaufacturing Company Ltd. has entered into foreign collaboration agreements;

(b) whether the agreements have been ended through agents involving commission payment on directly with the principals;

(c) whether feasibility of achieving same technical results by indigenous Research and Development was considered vis-a-vis the amount of technology transfer and consultation fees; and

(d) whether any exports are envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGALA RAO) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The agreements have been entered directly with the Collaborators

(c) The feasibility of achieving the technological results through R&D was examined

(d) For the present exports are not envisaged

Framing of rules of acts passed by Parliament

4643 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) which are the laws enacted by the Parliament but the rules for their implementation have not yet been framed,

(b) the reasons for the delay in the framing of relevant rules, and

(c) when will the process of framing of rules be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) (a) to (c) Although the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice is responsible for getting the Bills passed through Parliament, once a Bill is enacted as an Act, the administration of the said Act, including power to make rules, orders, etc. under the enactment will be the responsibility of the various Ministries of the Government of India to whom the subject matter is allocated under the Allocation of Business Rules. As such, the information regarding the making of rules under the various laws enacted by Parliament has to be collected from all the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Hindustan Paper Corporation's unit in North Bengal

4644. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Hindustan Paper Corporation's unit in North Bengal which has plenty of raw materials for paper production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) (a) and (c). New units are set up on techno-economic and other relevant considerations. Hindustan Paper Corporation has no proposal at present to set up any new unit

(b) Does not arise.

Demand of LPG Cylinders

4645 SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the damand of LPG cylinders in the country now,

(b) whether there is an acute shortage of LPG cylinders in the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government are setting up more plants to produce LPG cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Presently the total requirement of LPG cylinders in the country is between 29 and 35 lakhs;

(b) No, Sir;

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Allocation for Power Generation

4646. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the percentage of allocation for power generation from First Five Year Plan to Seventh Five Year Plan, Plan-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): The allocation for Power Sector as a percentage of the total plan outlay from First Five Year Plan to the Seventh Five Year Plan. Plan-wise, is indicated below:

Plan period	All Sector Outlay	Power Sector Outlay (Rs Crores)	Percentage of allocation for the power sector (%)
First Plan (1951-56)	2069	393	19 00
Second Plan (1956-61)	4800	427	8 9
Third Plan (1961-66)	7500	1012	13 5
Annual Plan (1966-69)	6665	1064	16 00
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	15902	2448	15 4
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	39287	7292	18 6
Annual Plan (1979-80)	12550	2396	19 1
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	97500	19265	19 8
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	180000	34273	19 00

Reopening of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Asansol

4647. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are contemplating to take appropriate steps in consultation with Government of West Bengal to re-open the long closed factory, namely the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. at Asansol; and

(b) if so, the results of efforts made thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b) The unit has got huge accumulated losses of the order of Rs. 16 00 crores against the paid up capital of Rs. 2.12 crores and reserves of Rs 0.51 crores The outstandings of Banks and financial institutions are of the order of Rs. 10 00 crores. The lead bank has instituted legal proceedings and an official liquidator has been appointed.

Having regard to all the circumstances,

Government do not consider it appropriate to intervene in these proceedings.

Telephone service in Rural and Backward Areas of West Bengal

4648. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to augment telephone facility in rural and backward areas of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Eighty long Distance Public Telephones and 17 small automatic Exchanges having a capacity of 425 lines are planned to be opened in rural and backward areas of West Bengal in 1987-88.

Lok Adalats held in Orissa

4649. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in Orissa up-to-date; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of by each Lok Adalat in Orissa, up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): According to the information furnished by the Committee for implementing Legal Aid Schemes:—

(a) 12 Lok Adalats were held in Orissa upto 24.5.1987.

(b) The number of cases disposed of is as follows:—

Sl No.	Place where Lok Adalat held	Cases settled
1.	Cuttack	30
2.	Puri	42
3.	Berhanpur	56
4.	Rourkela	58
5.	Keonjhar	51
6.	Puri	139
7.	Puri	165
8.	Cuttack	156
9.	Baripade	115
10.	Balasore	142
11.	Kalahandi	136
12.	Berhanpur	720

Allotment of land to Private unit at Hazira in Gujarat

4650. SHRI S. M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat had forwarded a proposal to Union

Government for allotting certain land owned by Union Government to be given to a private unit for setting up of PTA and Linear Alkyl Benzene plants at Hazira;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any other private or public sector unit had made any such request directly to Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). No such proposals have been received by the Government.

Demand of workers of DESU

4651. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the threatened strike by DESU workers in June this year was averted with the acceptance of their demands of Government; and

(b) if so, what were their demands and what agreement was reached to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Government had accepted the Report of the Committee constituted to consider the demands of the employees of DESU along with certain modifications and consequently the DESU Karamchari Union did not resort to strike in June, 1987.

(b) The main demand of the Union related to Revision of Pay-scales. A Memorandum of Settlement was signed between DESU Management and the DESU Karamchari Union, inter-alia, giving effect to the decision of the Government revising the pay-scales with effect from 1.1.86.

[*Translation*]

Footwear Industry

4652. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to footwear industry;

(b) the steps taken by Government to help shoe manufacturers in the small scale sector;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase export of shoes; and

(d) the details of shoes export during the last three years and the foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) The manufacture of leather footwear is reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector. However, units for the manufacture of this item are allowed to be set up in the organised sector also subject to the following conditions:-

(i) The unit will be set up in a Centrally notified backward area.

(ii) Export obligation of 75% effective from the third year of commencement of commercial production. Under no circumstances would there by any relaxation of the export obligation of 75%.

(iii) For MRTP Companies, Department of Company Affairs would accord approval under Section 21/22 of the MRTP Act on a case to case basis. Similarly, proposals for FERA companies would be subject to such additional approvals as may be required under FERA.

(iv) Foreign Collaboration, both technical and financial, will be permitted subject to the condition that non-resident equity will not exceed 40% of the paid up and subscribed capital of the Indian Company.

(b) Steps taken by the Government and its agencies like Small Industries Development Organisation, Central Footwear Technical Centres, National Small Industries Corporation, for development and manufacture of Leather Footwear in the small scale industries sector include provision of technical consultancy, training and marketing facilities; establishment of common facility centres; prototype development of indigenous leather & footwear machinery and assistance to the units in taking up their commercial production; assistance to small scale industries units in purchasing machinery for Leather Footwear on hire purchase basis and exemption from excise duty for units with a turnover of Rs. 15.00 lakhs per annum.

(c) An easy access to imported machinery and accessories, including embellishments with concessional rate of duty, permission for export production of leather footwear in the organised sector, subject to the prescribed export obligation, training of personnel engaged in production of leather footwear and other leather goods, design and product development, participation in overseas specialised commodity fairs, visit of sales/study delegations to different international markets are some of the steps taken by the Government to encourage export of leather footwear.

(d) The figures are as follows:-

Year	Value in Rs. Crores
1984-85	26 77
1985-86	33.03
1986-87	60.38

[English]

Dental products of India Limited

4653. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minsiter of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the grounds on which the Dental Products of India Limited has been registered in the Small Scale sector; and

(b) whether any large industrial house or a company registered under the MRTP Act has acquired controlling interest in the Dental Products of India Ltd?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) M/s. Dental Products of India Ltd., Bombay has been registered as a small scale unit by the State Director of Industries on 1st November, 1964 bearing Regn. No. MH/BT/D-189 as per their policy in vogue at that time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Vacation of Rented Premises

4654. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases where the landlords whose premises were acquired for housing postal and telecommunication establishments on rent even a decade earlier, have not been paid market rent even after the expiry of their lease period;

(b) whether there are also cases where after the expiry of the lease period some of the landlords have asked for vacation of their premises by these establishments, but the Department has neither vacated the premises nor enhanced the rent on market rate; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the violation of agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): *Postal:* (a) to (c). A large number of private buildings have been hired by the Postal Department all over the country for housing post offices and other postal establishments.In some cases the tenancy of these buildings is more than a decade old but the rents are being paid regularly. Rents are also enhanced from time to time on the recommendations of Departmental Fair Rent Assessment Committee under the existings rules and regulations. The question of vacation of rented premises or the enhancement of their rents is considered according to the departmental instructions on the subject and keeping the public interest in view. At times the department is unable to surrender remitted buildings after the expiry of lease period in public interest becasue of non-availability of suitable alternative accommodation for housing the Post Office, etc.

Telecom: (a) A large number of buildings, running into a few thousands have been hired by the Department of Telecommunications all over India for housing its various establishments. In some cases the tenancy is more than a decade old. The Department usually discharges its rental liabilities well in time as stipulated in the lease agreement. However in the absence of any specific reference with regard to non payment of rent after expiry of lease period by the department, it is not possible to comment on the same.

Telecom: (a) and (c). The question of vacation of rented premises/enhancement of its rent is considered according to a set of departmental instructions on the subject. In certain cases department is compelled to continue its tenancy in the rented building even after expiry of lease period for want of suitable alternate accommodation in the in terest of telecommunication services being rendered by the Department which cannot be allowed to be disrupted in the present circumstances prevailing in the country. In all such cases landlords are duly informed of the intention of the department and wherever possible, enhancement of rent is considered within the framework of rules.

[*Translation*]

Fall in water level of Bhakra Dam

4655. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in July, 1987 the water level in Bhakra Dam had gone down considerably, causing great anxiety;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the effective steps taken by Government in such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The level of water in Bhakra Reservoir as on 1.7.1987 was 1572.50 feet as compared to the level of 1571.10 feet on the same day in the previous year This level went down to 1644.33 feet as on 13.8.1987 as compared to 1661.32 feet on the same day in the previous year.

(c) Bhakra Beas Management Board has apprised the representatives of the State Governments of the situation in the Technical Committee meetings of the Board and Member States have been asked to optimise the use of available water.

[*English*]

Increase in Prices of Drugs

4656. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drug companies have increased the prices of drugs in the last two months;

(b) if so, whether they have been told to bring down the prices of essential drugs to the levels prescribed by the Drug (Price Control) Order, 1979, and

(c) if so, the reaction of the drug companies thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R K JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) In some cases, increases in price has been allowed as per provisions of DPCO, 1979

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Elimination of private contractors from Coal Mines

4657 SHRI VIJAY N PATIL Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to eliminate private contractors in coal transport from coal mines

(b) the number of workers engaged by private contractors in various coal mines and

(c) whether Government propose to provide employment to workers who become surplus consequent upon the elimination of private contractors?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) A policy decision was taken to departmentalise coal transportation in Bharat Coking Coal Limited Other coal companies are also taking up departmentalisation of coal transport to the extent if it is found feasible

(b) The number of workers engaged by private contractors in the various coal companies was 42, 884 as on 1 4 1987

(c) No, Sir

Memorandum from Abbott Laboratories Employees' Union

4658 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 20-10-1986 from Abbott Laboratories Employees' Union Bombay, complaining about the alleged misuse of loan licences system by M/s Abbott Laboratories (I) Ltd ,

(b) if so the action taken by Government thereon

(c) whether it is a fact that the Abbott products are being manufactured by third parties

(d) if so whether the standard and quality of products is being maintained

(e) whether the company has suspended its manufacturing operations at its Kurla factory from 26-11-1986 and

(f) if so, the reason thereof and the steps taken by Government to ensure supply of drugs during the period of suspension of production in the above factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R K JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) to (d) The system of loan licensing is regulated under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules which are administered by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the State Drug Control Authorities

(e) and (f) The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Hosue

Delay in payment of bills by Super Bazar

4659. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Bazar propose to raise its working capital level keeping in view the increase in its sales so that the payment of the suppliers is not unduly delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons withholding payment of the suppliers for over 60 days against an agreed payment of 15 days;

(c) what are the reason that even after taking three to four deliveries, the bills remain unsettled;

(d) whether it is a fact that the money of the suppliers is utilised for the purchase of items which are not offered on credit by making them advance payments;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps taken for timely payment to the suppliers as per agreed terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Super Bazar has informed that the terms of payment vary from 7 to 45 days. The store is making payments to the suppliers according to the agreed terms as far as possible. However, sometimes, due to unavoidable reasons, payments are delayed.

(c) In case of some fast moving items supplies from the manufacturers are received even twice or thrice a week, whereas payment terms may range from one week to six weeks. Payments are, therefore, released when due and not on the basis of number of deliveries made by the suppliers in a given period.

(d) and (e). The Super Bazar has denied that the money of the suppliers on credit is utilised for purchase of items which are not offered on credit by making them advance payments. It is stated that constant efforts are made to get some credit from suppliers who demand payment against delivery.

(f) The Super Bazar is shortly going to computerise its purchase and sale accounting system which is likely to improve its efficiency and ensure timely payments.

For increasing its resources, the Super Bazar has negotiated with the Syndicate Bank for cash/credit facilities.

The Super Bazar is also taking vigorous steps to increase its share capital as also to realise its outstanding dues from the sundry debtors.

SSI Units in Karnataka

4660. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent issued during 1985 for setting up small scale industrial Units in Karnataka;

(b) the names of these applicants and the progress achieved by them after receving letters of intent; and

(c) whether these letters of intent have been converted into licences, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Generally letters of intent are not issued for setting up small scale industrial units. However, registration of small scale units is done by the State/UT Directorates of Industries. During the year 1985, 7309 small scale units were registered in the State of Karnataka.

Closure of roller flour mills in Maharashtra

4661. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many major roller flour mills in Maharashtra are on the verge of closure in the absence of millable wheat supply from the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether this has resulted in shortage of wheat flour in the State; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to arrange wheat supply from the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a). Government are not aware of closure of any roller flour mills in the absence of supply of wheat from Food Corporation of India.

(b) to (d). With the delicensing of the flour milling industry, the Central Government have no obligation to supply wheat to the roller flour mills. In the open market sales made by the F.C.I., wheat is sold to the mills to the extent stocks and availability permit

Price incentive for procurement of rice

4662. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to take special measures including price incentive to ensure maximum procurement of rice during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be undertaken and the target fixed for the procurement of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). During 1987-88, the Union Government are keen to maximise procurement and subject to prescribed quality specifications will:

(i) purchase all paddy offered by farmers at the support price, and

(ii) procure all rice due under levy orders.

No targets are fixed as paddy is procured to extent price support to farmers and rice is procured under levy

[*Translation*]

Model schemes of National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation

4663. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States of the country have been experiencing shortage of electricity;

(b) if so, whether Government have suggested new and simple techniques to meet this shortage in the States concerned;

(c) whether the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has prepared five model schemes recently which will be able to generate electricity in shorter time and at low cost;

(d) if so, the full details in this regard; and

(e) the names of the States where these schemes are being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Various States have been facing power shortage of varying degrees.

(b) The steps taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of additional capacity, improving the performance of the existing thermal power stations, reducing Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures, and implementating short gestation projects.

(c) to (e). National Hydroelectric Power Corporation propose to take up a few mini-micro/small Hydroelectric schemes and had identified 12 such schemes in different States. However, approval in principle has so far been received from the States for the following four schemes:

1. Guntur Canal Scheme, A P.-Guntur District (2x2 MW)

2. Sal-II Project in H.P.-Chamba District (3x0.75 MW).

3. Naigad (J&K), Doda District (2x2 MW).

4. Binuyar (J&K)-Baramula District (2x1.5 MW).

Linking of Chittorgarh with Delhi and Jaipur by STD.

4664. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computerised telex and microwave system exchanges proposed to be set up in Chittorgarh District of Rajasthan;

(b) the time by which Chittorgarh will be linked with Delhi and Jaipur by STD service;

(c) the names of the tehsil headquarters of this district which will be directly linked with Chittorgarh; and

(d) the number of Public Call Offices to be opened in the villages of this district during the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a). 1. At present no Electronic (computerised) Telex Exchange is planned in Chittorgarh district for want of demand.

2. The following UHF/M/W systems are planned during 7th Plan period;

(i) Chittorgarh-Bhilwara UHF system, Planned.

(ii) Bhilwara-Ajmer M/W system planned.

(iii) Ajmer-Jaipur M/W system already exists.

(b) Chittorgarh is planned to be linked with Jaipur and Delhi after commissioning of the above UHF/M/W links by the end of the 7th Plan.

(c) Linking of Tehsil headquarters to Chittorgarh by STD has not been envisaged in the 7th Plan period.

(d) 7 Long distance P.C.O's are planned to be opened during the year 1987-88.

Chittorgarh as No Industry District

4665. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not declaring Chittorgarh, as 'No Industry District' so far even though it is most backward district; and

(b) the time by which this district is likely to be declared as 'No-Industry District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The districts which did not have any large or medium scale industry existing as per District Industry Centre Action Plans for 1979-80, have been identified as 'No Industry Districts'. Chittorgarh did not fulfil this criteria and was therefore not eligible for declaration as 'No Industry District'.

Pending cases in Madhya Pradesh High Court

4666. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Madhya Pradesh High Court at its principal seat as well as Benches since 1947; and

(b) whether Lok Adalats have proved helpful to these High Courts; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As per information furnished by the Registry of the Madhya Pradesh High Court, no case is pending in the Madhya Pradesh High Court at its principal seat as well as Benches since 1947.

(b) Since the Lok Adalats have so far not taken up pending cases in the High Courts, it is not possible to indicate their usefulness in this regard.

[*English*]

Foreign collaboration for manufacture of sports footwear

4667. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI P. SELEVENDRAN:
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh proposal for foreign collaboration from a Bombay based shoe manufacturing company for the manufacture of sports footwear has been received with commitment to undertake export obligation;

(b) whether the same firm had earlier undertaken an export obligation of fifteen per cent at the time of seeking expansion/regularisation of its enhanced capacity;

(c) if so, to what extent the company has fulfilled this export, obligation, year-wise; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Export obligation of 15% was imposed on the firm in a licence for substantial expansion issued in September, 1962.

(c) and (d). The matter being very old, the relevant records are not readily available. However, efforts are being made to collect the information to the extent possible.

Proposal of Assam Government for use of Petroleum and Natural Gas on priority basis

4668. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have turned down the proposal of Assam Government to statutorily allow it the first use of petroleum and natural gas produced in the State before making it available to other users;

(b) if so, the details of other proposals submitted by State Government and whether all the proposals made in this

regard have been turned down by Union Government: and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Assam Government for imposition of two conditions in the Petroleum Exploration Licences/ Leases for (i) priority right to State for use of gas within the State and (ii) applicability of a formula devised by the State Government for pricing of gas has not been agreed to by the Central Government.

(c) Mineral resources of the country including oil and natural gas have to be used keeping in mind the overall national interest.

Conference of Food Ministers

4669. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
DR. G. S. RAJHANS:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the main point discussed at the Conference of the State Food and Civil Supplies Ministers held in New Delhi on 25 July, 1987;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State have been urged to monitor the prices and availability of essential commodities during the next few months; and

(c) if so, whether Government have requested the States to take all possible remedial measures including enforcemant of provisions of the Essential Commodities Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In the Conference of State Food and Civil Supplies Minister held on 25 July, 1987, the progress made by the States and Union Territories in the implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was reviewed. It was noted that states and Union Territories had initiated steps for establishing the statutory institution under the Consumer Protection Act. The Conference concluded that State and Union Territories would take time bound measures to establish statutory institutions conceived under the Consumer Protection Act.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Government has advised the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to monitor the prices and availability of various essential commodities more intensively in the coming months with a view to taking appropriate remedial actions. They have also been requested to take action against hoarders, black-marketeers and other antisocial elements under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations

LPG connection to Madhya Pradesh

4670 SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a very heavy pressure on the Madhya Pradesh forests for removal of fire-wood from forests adjoining towns and cities;

(b) how many new cooking gas connections are being given in 1987 to Madhya Pradesh and other States; and

(c) whether Government are considering giving large number of cooking gas connections for towns in the close proximity of the forests in Madhya Pradesh to save the adjoining forests from pressure of removal of fire-wood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) In certain areas of Madhya Pradesh there is acute pressure on the forests to meet the requirement of fuelwood in cities and of the local population.

(b) Approximately 1.20 lakh new LPG connections are proposed to be issued in Madhya Pradesh during 1987-88 by the oil marketing companies, out of a total of 17 lakh connections all over the country.

(c) LPG connections will continue to be released in Madhya Pradesh also under the annual customer enrolment programme of the oil industry keeping in view augmentation in the availability of LPG, bottling capacity and related infrastructure. The introduction of LPG facilities at any location through establishment of a distributorship as well as through setting up new ones at existing locations is determined by the demand potential and the teasibility of economically viable operations of such distributorships.

Subsidy on coking coal to Madhya Pradesh

4671. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a heavy pressure on Madhya Pradesh forests and elsewhere as a result of removal of fire wood for local consumption; and

(b) whether Government propose to give heavy subsidy on coking coal to reduce consumption of firewood for saving the forests?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pithead price of soft-coke used for domestic consumption is already fixed below its cost of production. There is no proposal to reduce it further.

Improvement in Voltage of Electricity supply in Delhi

4672. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether voltage is too low in rural areas like Gonda in Shahdara and the whole East and South Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to bring improvement in voltage system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b) Low voltage is generally experienced during summer months in the Northern Grid to which Delhi System is conncected due to various reasons such as increase in highly inductive agricultural load and air-conditioning load. The areas referred to in part (a) of the question have also been experiencing low voltage.

(c) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, in order to improve the system voltage they are enhancing the present capacity of 300 MVAR installed capacitors to 500 MVAR The constituent States of Northern Grid are also being pursued to install capacitors expeditiously to improve the voltage profile of the grid

Connections to villages in Assam by Meghalaya State Electricity Board

4673. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Union Government have received reports about the Meghalaya State Electricity Board encroaching upon and rendering connections to villages in Assam State;

(b) the details of the facilities reported to be rendered by the Meghalaya State Electricity Board in the villages of Assam; and

(c) whether Union Government's intervention has been sought or whether Union Government have suo motto taken any steps in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Power Generation and Requirement of Eastern Region

4674. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the total MW of power expected to be generated in and required by the Eastern Region by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the various measures taken and proposed to be taken to expedite the work on different important power projects under implementation in that Region;

(d) the steps taken to expedite the proposal under consideration of Government; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). A capacity addition of 3170.6 MW is planned in the Eastern Region during the Seventh Plan The State-wise peak demand and peak availability of power in the Eastern Region by the end of Seventh Plan is likely to be as follows:—

Name of the State/Authority	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Availability (MW)
Bihar	1208	1077
DVC	1801	1401
Orissa	1771	1288
West Bengal	1957	1671
Sikkim	20	17

(c) to (e). The measures taken to expedite the work on different power projects include close monitoring of the various activities in the implementation of the projects arranging joint coordination meetings with the Project Authorities/Manufacturers and Suppliers/Construction Agencies, visits by Senior Officers of the Central Electricity Authority/Department of Power to the Project Sites, etc.

Rise in prices of non-edible oils

4675. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK. Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rise in the prices of non-edible oils;

(b) if so, the reasons of the rise in the prices; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the availability of non-edible oil in the market at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPP-

LIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason is the increased gap between supply and requirement of industrial oils.

(c) To contain the prices of non-edible oils the Government import Palm Fatty Acid Distillate/Crude Palm Stearine from time to time.

Gas based Power Plants on HBJ Pipelines

4676. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
DR. G. S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minsiter of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) has asked the National Thermal Power Corporation to consider posstability of setting up two more gas based power plants on the route of Hazira-Bijaipur, Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline as appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 20.6.1987;

(b) if so, whether the NTPC has given its approval; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto in this regard and the time by which the proposed plants will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c) As delays are indicated in the commissioning of some of the downstream projects, efforts are being made to locate additional consumers so as to utilise the gas to be transported through the HBJ pipeline to the maximum possible extent. NTPC are among the consumers who have shown interest in utilising this gas

Tender enquiries for second mine expansion projects of N.L.C.

4677. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been floating tender enquiries for its mine expansion projects to buy machines under the K.F.W. of West Germany financial assistance scheme;

(b) if so, how many such enquiries have been issued during the last one and a half year and the details of machines to be procured; and

(c) the details of technical committee formed for the purpose and the steps taken to ensure that officers of high integrity are only included in such committees?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last one and half years NLC has floated the following global tenders for mines expansion scheme which are likely to be financed by KFW if resultant purchase is from West Germany.

1. A. Steel Cord Belting ST 4000/2400 MM wide 30.22 KM.

   B Splicing materials for (1) A above-220 sets.

2.A Steel Cord Belting ST 3150/2000 MM wide 11 27 KM.

   B. Splicing materials for (2) A above 90 sets

3. Portable field vulcanising equipment.

2400 MM—8 sets
2000 MM—2 sets

(c) Decisions on tenders of the value of Rs. 2 crores and above are taken by a Committee of Directors of NLC. This Committee is assisted by a Tender Committee consisting of senior officers whose integrity is certified. Clearance of the Chief Vigilance Officer and the CMD is obtained before constituting the Tender Committee.

Divorce maintenance cases in courts

4678. DR. A.K. PATEL:
DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of cases of maintenance for divorced wives under section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code filed in various law courts throughout the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) how far the Supreme Court decision in Shah Bano case and Government's amendment of the Act thereafter in this regard, have affected the fate of these divorced women; and

(c) the state-wise number of divorced wives who have been provided adequate maintenance by Waqf Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (c). The information is being collected from States/UTs and High Courts and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 came into force on 19.5.86 only and it is too early to assess its effect on the fate of the divorced women.

[*Translation*]

Self-reliance in Oil

4679. DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target to become self-reliant in the field of oil has not been achieved despite the claim of the oil and Natural Gas Commission,

(b) whether India will be able to become self-reliant in the field of oil; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to make the country self-reliant in oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). India has not yet become self-reliant in the field of oil. Exploration for oil is highly probablistic in nature and it is not possible to say, with any degree of certainty, as to when self-reliance will be achieved.

(c) Number of steps have been taken to increase the production of crude oil. These include:—

(1) Intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production.

(2) Intensification of work-over operations.

(3) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques.

(4) Induction of advanced technology.

Besides these, measures have been identified/taken for conservation of petroleum products and demand management.

Steps to increase crude oil production

4680. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been making progress in the production of crude oil since last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps for further increasing crude oil production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A number of steps have been taken to increase the production of crude oil. These are:—

(i) Intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production

(ii) Intensification of work-over operation.

(iii) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques.

(iv) Induction of advanced technology.

Manufacture of cables

4681. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where cable manufacturing factories have been set up indicating the number thereof; and

(b) whether the factory manufacturing high quality cables in the country is lying closed at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A list is attached.

(b) According to the information available with the Government, M/s. Oriental Power Cables Ltd., Kota, Rajasthan has turned back and its operations are at a standstill.

STATEMENT

	Places where Cable manufacturing factories are set up	No. of Cable manufacturing factories
	1	2
1.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1
2.	Alwar (Rajasthan)	1
3.	Bombay (Maharashtra)	7
4.	Baripada (Orissa)	1
5.	Calcutta	1
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Ernakulam (Kerala)	2
8.	Faridabad (Haryana)	3
9.	Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	1
10.	Hyderabad (A.P)	2
11	Howrah (West Bengal)	1
12	Kota (Rajasthan)	1
13	Kundra (Kerala)	1

1		2
14.	Lucknow (U.P)	1
15.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	1
16.	Mysore (Karnataka)	1
17	Nadiad (Gujarat)	1
18.	Pune (Maharashtra)	2
19.	Rajpura (Punjab)	1
20.	Rewa (M.P)	1
21.	Sahibabad (U.P)	1
22.	Satna (Madhya Pradesh)	2
23.	Rupnarayanpur (West Bengal)	1
24.	Tatanagar (Bihar)	1
25.	Shyamnagar (West Bengal)	1

[*English*]

Self-reliance in Oil production

4682. SHRI MURLI DEORA:
SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the extent to which the country will become self-reliant in oil production by the end of the current Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): AboutT 61%.

Complaints against LPG dealers in Delhi

4683. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATIL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry or oil Companies have received complaints regarding malpractices, illegal activities, corruption etc. against the gas dealers of Delhi during 1 January, 1986 to 31 July, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. Such complaints are received from time to time by Government and the oil companies.

(b) and (c). During the period from January 1, 1986 to July 31, 1987 about 3,110 complaints were received in this regard. The complaints were investigated and corrective action including punitive action was taken against the erring distributorships in accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines, ranging from issue of warning to termination of distributorships. The defects/discrepancies were removed/rectified, wherever necessary.

Supply of power Plants and Equipment by South Korea

4684. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Korea has agreed to supply power plants and equipment to India;

(b) if so, whether a number of discussions had taken during the month of April by the South Korea with various leaders of Union Government;

(c) if so, whether South Korea has shown its keen-interest in thermal plants and the execution of such projects on a turnkey basis;

(d) if so, whether any agreement has been reached with South Korea; and

(e) if so, the details of the same and if not, the time by which these agreements are likely to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (e). No proposals have been received from the Government of South Korea for supply of power plant equipment.

R.E.C.'s proposal to Route NABARD Funds to States Electricity Boards through Corporation

4685 SHRI G S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has turned down the proposal of the Rural Electrification Corporation to route NABARD funds to the State Electricity Boards through the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has earlier pointed out that the assistance given by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development to State Electricity Boards has been creating problems for the Corporation; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for rejection by the Reserve Bank of India and whether any alternative has been suggested by them in view of the REC's resistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). REC had mooted a proposal for its being declared an eligible institution under the NABARD Act which would have enabled it to route the NABARD funds to the State Electricity Boards at a lower rate of interest compared with the rate being charged by the commercial banks. The proposal of REC was not agreed to as the Rural Electrification Programme is already receiving concessional credit from the banking system and there are no special reasons warranting channelising of NABARD funds through REC.

Steps to achieve self-sufficiency in production of Vanaspati

4686. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has impressed upon the vanaspati industry to endeavour towards achieving self-sufficiency in edible oil and reduce dependency on imports; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to assist the industry in achieving self-sufficiency in vanaspati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the steps taken by the Government to help the vegetable industry are as under:—

(i) Granting of fiscal incentives on use of certain solvent extracted oils in vanaspati;

(ii) Grant of customs duty exemption/concession on import of certain equipments considered necessary to improve efficiency of operation;

(iii) Implementation of a number of plan Schemes like Development of Oilseeds/Oils of Tree and Forest Origin, Low Cost Modification of Huller Rice Mills, etc with the objective of increasing the availability of indigenous oils; and

(iv) Setting up of Technology Mission on Oilseeds for augmenting the production of oilseeds/oils as quickly as possible, etc.

Commissioning of Kandakdaiver, Naradu, Karinukal and Kakkanadu Telephone Exchange at Cochin

4687. PROF. K.V. THOMAS Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the telephone exchanges at Kandakadavu, Naradu, Karinukal and Kakkanadu of Cochin will be commissioned;

(b) the progress made in their construction; and

(c) how many telephone applications have been received from places coming under those telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Information is given in the statement below.

(c) No. of application received are as follows:

Kandakadavu	126 applications	
Ambalamugal	62	-do-
Turikkakava	90	-do-
Nettur	110	-do-

STATEMENT

1.	**Kandakadavu**	Proposed 300 L MAX-II Exchange is likely to be commissioned by end of 7th Plan
2.	**Naradu**	No proposal of exchange at Naradu But proposed 300 L MAX-II exchange at Nettur will serve this area The exchange is likely to be commissioned by end of 7th Plan
3.	**Karimukal**	No proposal exists for Karamukal but proposed 400 L MAX-II at Ambalamugal will serve this area The exchange is likely to be commissioned by the end of 7th Plan
4.	**Kakkanadu**	No proposal for Kakkanadu but proposed 400 L NEAX at Trikakara (Cochin) will serve this area The exchange is likely to be commissioned during 1987-88

Release of Postage stamp in memory of Father Chavara Kuriakose, Kerala

4688. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been

received to release a stamp in the memory of father Chavara Kuriakose, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to issue stamp on him in 1988.

Scarcity of LPG Cylinders

4689. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scarcity for cooking gas cylinders in the country;

(b) whether this scarcity is artificially created by the distribution agencies; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). There is no scarcity of LPG cylinders in the country. However occasional backlogs in supply of refills developed in some parts of country in the past few months on account of reduced bottling, transportation bottlenecks, IR problems, reduced availability of bulk product etc. Efforts are being made by the oil companies on a continuous basis to improve the supply position and the quality of service to the customers.

[Translation]

Industrialisation programme for Youths

4690. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths in different districts of Bihar benefited under the programme to make 2.5 lakh youths self-sufficient industrialists in 1986-87;

(b) the number of youths, out of them whose industries are running in profit in Bihar; and

(c) the number of Harijans/Adivasis among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A scheme for providing Self-Employment opportunities to Educated Unemployed Youth is being implemented in the country. District-wise figures regarding number of youths benefited under this scheme in Bihar during the year 1986-87 are given in the statement given below.

(b) and (c). Information about the number of youth whose industry is running in profit and number of Harijans/Adivasis among them is not maintained.

STATEMENT

Number of youth sanctioned loans by bank in different districts under Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth during the year 1986-87 in Bihar

S.No.	Name of the District Industries Centres	Number of cases sanctioned by banks
1	2	3
1.	Patna	1631
2	Nalanda	830
3.	Gaya	541

1	2	3
4.	Jahanabad	93
5.	Aurangabad	529
6.	Naawadah	695
7.	Rohtas	176
8.	Bhagalpur	603
9.	Monghyr	742
10.	Khagaria	New District
11.	Dumka	192
12.	Sahebganj	222
13.	Godda	187
14.	Deoghar	196
15.	Muzaffarpur	844
16.	Vaishali	606
17.	Sitamarhi	397
18.	Motihari	488
19.	Bettiah	265
20.	Saran	616
21.	Gopalganj	241
22.	Bhojpur	760
23.	Darbhanga	807
24.	Madhubani	688
25.	Samastipur	527
26.	Siwan	621
27.	Begusarai	602
28	Saharsa	341
29	Madhepura	201
30.	Purnea	717
31.	Katihar	520

1	2	3
32.	Ranchi	1038
33.	Gumla	196
34.	Lohardagga	180
35.	Singhbum	1277
36.	Dhanbad	1215
37.	Hazaribagh	1089
38.	Giridih	763
39.	Palamu	710
	Grand Total	22256

Production, consumption and export of cigarettes

4691. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in the production, consumption and export of cigarettes during the last three years.

(b) whether consumption of bidies has increaseed in the country, if there is decline in domestic consumption of cigarettes; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the domestic consumption and to increase the export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Production of cigarettes during the last 3 years in the organised sector as reported to DGTD is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	*Production of Cigarettes*
1.	1984	84997
2.	1985	80681
3.	1986	75000 (Estimated)

Figures of consumption are not maintained.
Exports of Cigarettes during 1982-83 to 1984-85 are given below:-

Export of Cigarettes

(Date available upto 1984-85)

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	8414	1767.52

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	2382	829.36
1984-85	1763	638.51

(b) Bulk of the beedi manufacturing activity is in the cottage sector and figures of production, etc., of such units are not maintained by the Government. No survey has been carried out to ascertain the trends in the consumption of beedis.

(c) Domestic production of cigarettes is already on the decline and there is adequate installed capacity to meet possible export requirements Four schemes have been approved for the manufacture of cigarettes on 100% export basis

[English]

Import of DMT for Manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn and Fibre

4992. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private sector industrial unit or units have sought permisson of Government to import DMT for manufacture of polyester filament yarn and fibre;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereof;

(c) whether DMT is available in adequate quantity indigenously; and

(d) if so, the steps to curb import of DMT and encourage indigenous industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). No private sector unit or units have sought permission of Government to import DMT for manufacture of polyester filament yarn and fibre. Import of DMT is allowed under the supplementary licensing procedure and decision is taken after taking into account its indigenous availability.

Use of artificial colours and flavours in cold drinks, etc.

4993. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that small-scale manufacturers of artificial colours and flavours who do not have any modern research ann development laboratory, are earning enormous profits by selling their products which are being indiscriminately used in the cold drinks, ice-creams, biscuits and other items of confectionary unmindful of the hazards which these products may pose in mass human consumption; and

(b) the number of times samples of these products have been got tested by the Central Laboratories, particularly in the case of such small-scale units operating in the Bombay region and in how many cases action was taken for their being found sub-standard or not conforming to the provisions of the existing Central legislation and the penal action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Department of Health who administer Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) and rules made thereunder have informed as under:-

> "Colour manufacturing units perse is not covered under PFA Act & Rules. When these are used in foods, previsions of PFA are applicable. Only certain colours are permitted for the use in food. Standards have also been precribed and ISI Certification is made compul-

sory for these colours Any violation of provisions of PFA are liable for action "

(b) That Department have also informed are under -

"The work of implementation of provisions of PFA Act and Rules is entrusted to State Governments/local bodies The enforcement staff lift samples of food articles and take suitable action under the provisions of PFA Act and Rules if products do not conform to standards In Maharashtra out of 228 samples of non-alcholic beverages examined during 1986 19 samples were found adulterated Main adulterants are colours and sweetening agents "

[*Translation*]

Rehabilitation Scheme for Bhopal Gas Victims

4694 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH
SHRI K N PRADHAN

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government process to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims

(b) if so the action taken for implementation of this scheme

(c) whether State Government has enough funds to implement such a comprehensive scheme, and

(d) if not, whether Union Government propose to provide special financial assistance to State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R K JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh who are planning and implementing various reliefs and rehabilitation programmes for the welfare of the gas victims have already drawn up a rehabilitation plan The State Government have, however, been requested to review the rehabilitation plan in the light of the past experience as well as targets to be achieved and drawn out detailed projects/ schemes alongwith the financial projections in a comprihensive manner

(c) and (d) The Central Government have already released medium term loan of Rs 55 crores to the State Governments for providing relief and rehabilitation to the gas victims

[*English*]

Setting up of gas Trubines by D.E.S.U.

4695 SHRI C JANGA REDDY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a plan to set up gas turbines was given up the DESU in 1978 on expert advice, in view of the comparative higher cost of power generation,

(b) whether the cost of per unit generation of gas turbines installed at present by DESU is much higher than that of the cost of per unit generation of Hydel and Thermal Station, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken for this recurring heavy burden on consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) The proposal to set up gas turbines by DESU was not persued as availability of oil on a sustained basis was not confirmed

(b) and (c) The per unit cost of generation of gas turbines is about Rs.1.45 per unit, while the costs of generation from

hydel and thermal stations now ranges from about 20 to 70 pasie and about 50 to 96 paise per unit respectively. The gas turbines have been installed by DESU on expert advice, keeping in view the operational requirements, the costs and the functions to be performed by these units which include providing black start facility, peaking power and assistance in improvement of system voltage, when required. The gas turbines installed are meeting the above requirements.

Link of Zanskar in Kargil district and Nubra in Leh district with their respective headquarters by telephone

4696. SHRI P NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demands from the people of Zanskar in Kargil district and Nubra in Leh district of Jammu and Kashmir State for linking these areas with their respective district headquarters with telephone communication with the help of multi access radio relay system of VHF and UHF radio system;

(b) if so, when such system will be introduced to link these areas with telephone, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There is demand for connecting of these places to their respective district headquarters. Connecting them on MARR, VHF and UHF is not feasible.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Price of Cement

4697. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to price of cement in the open market and the price of levy cement during the period from 1982 to April 1987, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for increasing the prices of cement (both levy and non-levy) every year; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to reduce the price of levy cement and the price of the cement sold in open market; and if so, the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to check the increase in price of cement, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) After the introduction of partial de-control of cement on 28.2.82, the F.O.R. (Sale) price of levy cement (ordinary portland cement & slag cement) has been revised twice on 2.7.83 by Rs.52 per tonne (i.e. from Rs.440 per tonne to Rs.492 per tonne)- and on 18.7.84 by Rs.40 per tonne (i.e. from Rs.492 to Rs.532 per tonne). The prices of other varieties of cement have also been increased marginally. The above F.O.R. prices are exclusive of excise duty and packing charges.

Non-levy cement is free from price and distribution control. A statement showing prices of non-levy cement per bag including all taxes, for the last week of December of each year from 1982 to April 1987 in respect of four Metropolitan cities is given below.

(b) and (c). As regards levy cement, while increase in F.O.R. (sale) price in July 1983 was necessitated on account of increase in rail freight rates, revision in July 84 was made to provide an increase in retention price to the cement producers to partially neutralise the incidence of increase in the cost of production.

There is no proposal for reducing the price of levy cement.

As regards non levy cement, it is free

from price and distribution control and its price is determined by cost of production and market forces operating from time to time.

STATEMENT

Prices of non levy cement per bag (in Rupees) in respect of four Metropolitan Cities

Sl No	Name of the City	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 (April last week)
1	Delhi	60 56	64 75	62 00 to 64 00	58 00 to 62 00	65 00 to 67 00	61 00 to 62 00
2	Calcutta	61 16	58 50	60 00 to 61 00	76 00 to 78 00	73 00 to 74 00	72 00 to 73 00
3	Bombay	65 00 to 75 00	69 00	62 00	62 00 to 65 00	65 00 to 72 00	68 00 to 70 00
4	Madras	70 00	70 00	68 00	72 00	66 00 to 70 00	66 00 to 70 00

Note (1) The above prices relate to the last week of December for each year from 1982 to 1986

(2) Prices from 1982 onwards are inclusive of all taxes

[*English*]

Development of Industrial Estates in Rural Areas

4699. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to develop industrial estates in rural areas in order to decentralise the concentration of industries in urban areas;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to sanction as many rural industrial estates as possible in rural areas; and

(c) when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Development of small industries in rural and backward areas is one of the main objectives of the Industrial Policy of the Government. The policy envisages discouraging setting up of industries in or around urban agglomerations and provision of a package of incentives including infrastructural development to atttract industries to rural and backward areas.

(b) Development of small industries including industrial estates programme is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government only supplements their efforts in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Uran-Hazira-Mathura Pipeline

4700. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Uran-Hazira-Mathura gas pipeline;

(b) the total expenditure involved for completion of this pipeline; and

(c) the expenditure so far incurred on this gas pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA. DUTT): (a) Uran-Hazira-Mathura gas pipeline is not under execution. However, the first sector of the HBJ pipeline from Hazira to Bijaipur has been commissioned and work on the second sector from Bijaipur to Aonla is in progress.

(b) Rs.1700 crores.

(c) as on 31.7.87 an expenditure of Rs.1017.61 crores has been incurred on the HBJ gas pipeline project

Appointment of sub-contractor by W.M.I. (Cranes) Limited, Bombay for executing Job of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

4701. DR.V.VENKATESH:
SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the W.M.I. (Cranes) Limited, Bombay, a contractor for second mine expansion project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation has appointed a sub-contractor for executing the job of Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reason why the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has allowed the appointment of a sub-contractor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) M/s MAN of West Germany and their Indian associates M/s WMI Cranes Ltd., Bombay who have been awarded a contract for the supply of spreaders to NLC have approved panel of sub-contractors.

(b) The following are the approved panel of sub-contractors:

1. K.C.P. Limited, Madras.
2. Pushfab Industries, Madras.
3. Coromandal Steels Ltd.,Madras.
4. Aicam Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
5. Lloyds Steel Industries, Bombay.
6. Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co India Ltd.
7. L & T ECC Construction Group.

(c) The appointment of sub-contractors by major equipment manufacturers is in line with the general conditions of contract as laid down in the tender documents and is in accordance with international practice. Such sub-contracting does not relieve the principal contractor from any obligation, duty or responsibility under the contract.

Voltage Fluctuation and Power Interruption in rural areas

4702. DR.V.VENKATESH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether low voltage, frequent voltage fluctuations and power interruptions are major irriants to electricity users, especially in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether these defects have been traced to extensive electrification in the fields not being backed by proper sub-transmission systems; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The problems of low voltage, voltage fluctuations and power interruptions do occasionally occur in the rural areas.

(b) and (c). Due to financial constraints, the investments in the sub-transmission and distribution system have not been commensurate with the rapid increase in load demand in rural sector. Interruptions in power supply are also due to power shedding which at times becomes necessary on account of wide gap between power/energy demand and availability. The State Eiectricity Boards/State Governments have been advised to take up measures for the strengthening of their sub-transmission and distribution networks.

Loan Agreement between NTPC and Japan

4703. DR.V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has signed a 10 billion Japanese Yen (about Rs. 90 crore) loan agreement with the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo for meeting its foreign exchange requirements; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b) The National Thermal Power Corporation have, for meeting their foreign exchange requirements, signed an agreement with Nippon LIfe Insurance Company and the Industrial Bank of Janpan for a loan of Japanese Yen 10 billion The loan will mature 15 years from the date of draw-down and will bear interest at the Long Term Prime Lending Rate (LTPR) in Japan prevailing on the date of draw-down, subject to a minimum of 5 percent per annum, to be re-set on the 10th anniversary at the then prevailing LTPR.

LPG agencies in Idukki district of Kerala

4704. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooking gas agencies operating in Idukki district of Kerala;

(b) whether the demand for cooking gas has been increasing in this district; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) At present there are 3 LPG distributorships in operation in Idukki district of Kerala;

(b) and (c). While there has been some increase in the demand for LPG in this district, its present requirement of LPG is being met in full.

Production pattern of Dankuni Coal Gasification Plant

4705. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production pattern of Dankuni Coal Gasification Plant,

(b) the time and cost over-run as on date as compared to initial or revised estimates, if any;

(c) whether there is any difficulty in its implementation; and

(d) the details as well as the measures taken to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Dankuni Coal Complex was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1980 with a cost estimate of Rs. 49.27 crores. The production pattern

of Dankuni Coal gasification plant is as follows:—

i)	Semi coke	—	0.35 million tonne/annum
(ii)	Gas	—	176 million NM^3/annum

Heavy Engineering Corporation was appointed as the turnkey contractor for the project which was scheduled to be completed in 1984. The project has got delayed due to initial difficulties in land filling at site, import of technology and delay in procurement of equipment etc. The revised cost estimate of the Project as on June, 1986 is Rs. 117.77 crores.

The project has made significant progress during the year 1986 and 1987 and is likely to be completed mechanically by September, 1987. The production capacity of 50% is expected to be achieved by the middle of 1988 and production capacity of 80% to 100% by 1989 To ensure early completion of the project, the following steps have been taken:—

(i) close monitoring of the project at various levels;

(ii) HEC has strengthened its supervision to streamline the work at site;

(iii) multiple shifts have been introduced; and

(iv) manpower has been augmented

Industrial development based on products of Dankuni Project

4706. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scope of industrial development based on products of Dankuni Project;

(b) the details of nature and size of such industries and infrastructure required; and

(c) the steps taken to establish/promote such industries?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Dankuni Plant will produce 33 million therms of coal gas, 0.35 million tonnes of semi-coke, 500 tonnes of phenols and 580 tonnes of sulphur per year. The coal gas would be used mainly as an industrial and domestic fuel.

Downstream industries based on bye-products like semi-coke, phenols and sulphur can be set up Government of West Bengal are seized of the opportunities for promoting downstream industries and also units for supplying hessian bags, barrels, drums etc to the Dankuni Plant

Coal mines identified by Chari Committee for development

4707 SHRI AMAL DATTA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 137 dated 24 February, 1987 re closure of coal mines of Eastern Coalfields Ltd and state:

(a) the steps taken so far for reconstruction and development of ten mines of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. identified by the Chari Committee; and

(b) the steps taken for re-development of manpower of the twelve mines recommended by the Chari Committee?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE). (a) Steps for reconstruction and development of 10 identified mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited are under way Project reports in respect of 5 mines have already been approved Project reports for 3 mines are under process. Project reports for the remaining 2 mines are under preparation

(b) Re-deployment of manpower in

respect of 3 mines has already been done. For the remaining mines, the management has decided to watch the performance of these mines for another 6 months before taking a decision regarding re-deployment of their manpower.

Increasing of seats in Karnataka Legislative Council

4708. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution to increase the seats to 75 in Karnataka Legislative Council;

(b) when the resolution was sent to Union Government; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In September, 1986

(c) To give effect to the proposal contained in the resolution a Bill to amend the representation of the People Act, 1950 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 3rd August, 1987 which has been passed by that House on 21st August, 1987 and is likely to be considered by Lok Sabha soon

[*Translation*]

Price of Tyres

4709 SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY·
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had written letters in the last week of June to all the tyre companies separately instructing them not to increase the prices of tyres,

(b) if so, whether tyre companies have increased the prices by violating the instructions of Government as has been pointed out in a recent report of the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices (B.I.C.P.); and

(c) if so, when the report of B.I.C.P. was received by Government and the reasons for not implementing the report so far and if it has been implemented, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government had urged the tyre manufacturers through a communication addressed to the All India Tyre Manufacturers Association in June 1987 to refrain from increasing the prices of tyres. The tyre manufacturers, however, increased the prices (Not Dealers Price) of all varieties of tyres by 7% in July 1987. The Association has justified the price increase on the ground that there has been considerable increase in the costs of inputs.

(c) Phase II of B.I.C.P.'s report on tyre industry was received by the Government in July 1987. As certain important policy issues are involved, Government have not been able to take a decision on the B.I.C.P.'s report.

[*English*]

Telex Connections on demand

4710. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to give telex connections on demand throughout the country by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV)· (a) It is

an objective of the Government of India to provide adequate growth in the Telex network so as to make telex facilities available practically on demand by the end of 7th Plan period subject to availability of resources.

(b) It is proposed to add around 32200 new telex lines capacity, which is expected to provide Telex practically on demand by the end of 7th Plan.

Exploration in Jammu Region

4712. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a super deep oil rig manufactured by BHEL for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was commissioned in Jammu region on May 18, 1987,

(b) if so, whether the oil exploration will continue in the region for more years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In addition to Surinsar Well now under drilling, ONGC has plans to take up drilling at two more locations in Jammu area during the 7th Plan period

Shortage of Coal, Rail Wagons, Power in Assam

4713. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of coal, rail wagons, power, and immobility of both raw material and finished products have affected various industries in Assam during the last two years;

(b) if so, the names of the industries which have been affected most; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Losses suffered in Rann of Kutch

4714. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been much damage in the Rann of Kutch, the largest salt producing area of the country, due to rise in water level and unseasoned rains, for the last several years;

(b) whether any compensation has been sought for such losses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir, during the years 1978 and 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In accordance with the scheme of assistance formulated by the Government, compensation had been sanctioned as under:

Year of Calamity	No of Salt works	Amt Sanctioned
1978	68	Rs 3 10,200
1982	73	Rs 2,35 000

[Translation]

Agitation by Employees of Ranibagh unit of HMT Ltd.

4715 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any hunger strike is being resorted by the employees of Ranibagh Unit of H M T Ltd

(b) if so, since when they have been on hunger strike and their demands in this regard

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the local management to fulfil the demands of the employees, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor and the time by which these demands are likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGALA RAO) (a) and (b) Some section of employees resorted to a relay hunger strike from 17th July, 1987 Their main demands were grant of hill allowance, wages for 3 days tool down strike additional earned leave and enhanced canteen subsidy

(c) and (d) Discussions have already been held by the Management with the Employees Union An agreement has been signed on 13th August, 1987 and the relay hunger strike has been called off

Setting up of a Unit of Colour Photo Film at Almora

4716 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has issued a letter of intent in the name of an undertaking of Uttar Pradesh Government for setting up a unit of colour photo film at Almora

(b) if so, whether Uttar Pradesh Government has requested to extend the period of this letter of intent, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to extend the period of this letter of intent and the time by which the period of this letter will be extended?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGALA RAO) (a) M/s Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U P Ltd (PICUP) have been issued a letter of intent on 14 3 1986 for the manufacture of photosensitized goods at Almora in U P for a total capacity of 13 m sq m

(b) Yes Sir

(c) It has been decided to extend the validity period of the letter of intent upto 31 12 1987

Contract Labour System in F.C.I.

4717 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the total number of FCI godowns in various States and the number of workers employed therein

(b) whether it is a fact that at some places workers of contractors are being engaged

(c) if so, whether he is aware of the fact that agitations are being launched by workers working under contract system at various places demanding abolition of contract system and

(d) if so the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demands of these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) FCI has 1853 depots in the country In 39 depots FCI has 9973 departmental workers In other depots workers employed by the contractors are working and their number varies from day to day, depending upon the work requirements

(c) At some places Workers' Unions are

agitating for abolition of contract labour system.

(d) As per the directive of the Supreme Court, Ministry of Labour has constituted a Committee to look into the question of abolition of Contract Labour System in FCI. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Units run by KVIC

4718. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of units being run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the hill areas in Uttar Pradesh, and the total number of the persons employed therein;

(b) whether his Ministry has decided to expand the activities of the Commission in these border areas; and

(c) if so, the additional number of the units proposed to be opened there by the end of the current Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). 21 units are being run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh which provide employment for 674 persons. There is no proposal to expand the departmental units of the KVIC. However, KVIC has been extending support to the U.P. State Khadi and Village Industries Board and registered institutions to promote these programmes with liberalised pattern of financial assistance provided by the Commission.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance for Self-Employment Scheme

4719. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much financial assistance was given for individual self employment industrial projects in 1986-87; and

(b) how many such assistance was provided to Kerala State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During 1986-87 a total sum of Rs. 455.12 crores was sanctioned under industry, service and business sectors by the banks under the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth in the country. The limit of loan assistance for industrial venture has been raised from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 35,000/- per beneficiary from the year 1986-87.

(b) A sum of Rs. 38.06 crores as sanctioned by banks in Kerala State during the year 1986-87; out of which a sum of Rs. 21.48 crores was sanctioned for industrial ventures.

Arrears of Pay to Employees of NFIC

4720. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the National Federation of industrial Cooperatives have not been paid arrears of their pay etc. for several years;

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to ensure payment of the arrears;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Federation has a top heavy expenditure; and

(e) whether Government intend to give benefit of Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations to the Federation employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-

OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Arrears of pay etc. for the period from 1.2.82 to 30.6.84 have not been paid to the employees of the National Federation of industrial Co-operatives Ltd. Besides, arrears of additional dearness allowance remain to be paid to executive and supervisory staff for the period from 1.7.84 to 30.11.85.

(b) and (c). The operations of the Federation have not generated enough funds. Arrears are paid to the employees by the Federation as and when funds permit.

(d) No, Sir. The expenditure on account of salary payable to Officers at the top executive level works out to about 10%.

(e) The Federation has not taken a view in the matter yet.

Executive in Oil India Ltd.

4721. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of executives of the Oil India Limited (OIL) have either resigned or sought transfer due to agitation by AASU against the company; and

(b) if so, the number of such executives and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS. (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). During the period April 1986 to June,1987 about 330 executive of OIL have resigned/sought transfer or deputation. Various issues have been taken up with the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Licences issued to big Industrialists

4722. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new licences issued to big industrialists to set up new industries during the last three years and the items for which these licences have been issued;

(b) whether Government have inspected the sites whether these industries are to be set up, the names of these places;

(c) whether it is a fact that big industrialists got licences to set up their industries in rural areas whereas they prefer to open these industries in urban areas; and

(d) if so, the factual position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, a total number of 341 industrial licences were granted during the years 1984 to 1986 to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act.

Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity etc., in respect of all industrial licences are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) to (d). Location is one of the important aspects which is taken into consideration while granting an industrial licence to any undertaking. Though the exact choice regarding location of an industrial unit is made by the entrepreneur himself after taking into account the various techno-economic factors and statutory restrictions, the location selected has to be in accordance with the locational policy of the Government. Any change in the approved location can be effected only with prior approval of the Government.

[English]

Electoral rolls of Leh and Kargil

4723. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh alongwith the latest total number of voters registered in the electoral rolls for the June, 1987 Assembly election of the two districts, separately;

(b) the latest average population voter ratio of the country Jammu and Kashmir State and Leh and Kargil constituencies of Ladakh, separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that Election Commission has received complaints about bogus voters included in the Electoral Rolls of these two districts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for fresh registration of voters and issuing of photo identity cards to check the menace of bogus voters and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) After the revision of the electoral rolls in 1987, the number of voters registered in the rolls in the districts of Leh and Kargil is as under:—

Leh	—	43, 455
Kargil	—	51, 646

Separate figures regarding the population of these districts are not available, according to the Election Commission.

(b) The revision of rolls is yet to be completed in some of the States and Union Territories. Therefore, the latest figure relating to average population, voter ratio is not available.

(c) After the revision of rolls in 1987, the Election Commission has not received any specific complaints of any Substantial nature from these two districts.

(d) This does not arise. Presently, there is no approved scheme for the issue of photo-identity cards to voters.

Rules for transfer of Employees in Indian Oil Corporation

4724. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different rules in the matter of transfer of employees are followed in Pipeline, Refinery and Marketing Divisions of Indian Oil Corporation although the management of all these three Divisions is under the charge of one Director of Personnel and one Chairman; and

(b) if so, the reasons for applying different yardstick in transfer of employees of these divisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Officers of the Indian Oil Corporation, irrespective of the Division to which they may belong, are liable to be transferred anywhere in India as a part of their service conditions. However, in case of non-officer employees, each of the four Divisions of the Corporation, in consideration of its organisational needs and for historical reasons, has a separately specified manner of regulating transfers.

(b) The nature of duties in different Divisions of the Corporation, the organisational needs and the opportunities for development of individuals available within, vary among the different Divisions.

Letters of Intent issued by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

4725. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent issued by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd from 1.4.1985 and 31.3 1987 for gas distributorships in the country;

(b) how, long did it take for these agencies to be commissioned after the issue of the letters of intent, and

(c) whether there are complaints of any malpractices in giving good field survey report, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) The number of Letters of Intent issued by HPCL was 534 and by BPCL 206 during this period.

(b) In the case of BPCL average time taken for commissioning distributorships was 8 months during this period For HPCL, it has varied from 16 weeks to 108 weeks.

(c) No such complaints have been received.

Sales Limit for viability of Gas Distributorship

4726 SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the limit of refill sales on which a gas distributorship becomes economically viable and after how long this limit should be reached; and

(b) how many agencies are operating below this limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). LPG is being currently marketed in over 1,100 markets in the country. The economic viability of LPG distributorships varies from one location to another being dependent on factors like cost of land/rentals in a town, operating costs, overheads efficiency of distribution etc. Also, distributorships take varying degrees of time to reach the level of optimum operations. Thus, no general norms on minimum refill sales for economically viable operartions or figures relating to the number of distributorships operating below such a level are capable of being furnished

Aid package for man-made fibre industry

4727. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA
DR.B.L SHAILESH

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether an aid package for man-made fibre industry is on the anvil as reported in the Economic Times of 19 July, 1987,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether enormous funds are locked up in the industry due to its uneconomic conditions;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) to what extent the new textile policy responsible for this state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) to (e) In pursuance of new textile policy to encourage multifibre approach, liberal licensing policy has been adopted for polyester industry. It is true that substantial funds are invested in polyster industry Representations have been received from synthetic fibre manufacturers regarding problems faced by the industry due to factors such as marketing constraints, low return on investments, high incidence of excise levies etc. The decisions on various issues would be taken on merits.

[*Tanslation*]

Leather processing factories

4728. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of leather processing factories in the country;

(b) the capital invested in them; and

(c) their annual production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The leather processing factories in the country, numbering over 10,0000 mostly in small scale and unorganised sectors, are located in almost all States and Union Territories. However, there is a concentration of such units in a few States like Tamil Nadu, UP, West Bengal, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(b) Information on capital invested in these units is not centrally maintained.

(c) The production of Finished Leather in the organisation sector for 1985 and 1986 is given below:-

		Production in Organised Sector (Lakhs pieces)	
		1985	1986
(1)	Finished Leather from Hide	40.3	48.0
(2)	Finished Leather from Skin.	300.0	301.18

[*English*]

Earning of Public Sector Enterprises

4729. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange earnings of public sector enterprises have declined as reported in the Economic Times dated 9 July, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details and explanations therefor are available in Chapter-12 "International Operations-Public Enterprises" in Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1985-86 placed on the Table of the House on 27th February, 1987.

Village Electrified by Rural Electrification Corporations

4730. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages-electrified and pumping sets energised by Rural Electrification Corporation during the year 1986-87;

(b) how much amount was approved and the number of new projects taken up during this period and whether the amount was fully utilized;

(c) the percentage of projects sanctioned during the period for backward areas and efforts made to provide electricity to Scheduled Caste Bastis, Tribal and Backward areas; and

(d) the number of mini and micro hydel plants developed by Rural Electrification Corporation in isolated areas of the country during the last two years?

THE MINSITER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) 20496 villages and 424699 pumpsets (provisional) were electrified/energised under electrification schemes financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1986-87.

(b) In all 2171 new projects, involving

financial assistance of about Rs. 676.7 crores were sanctioned by the REC during 1986-87. These projects are phased for completion over a period ranging from 2-5 years. The Planning Commission allocated Rs. 380.76 crores to REC for 1986-87 against which a sum of Rs. 438.10 crores as disbursed to various State Electricity Boards for implementation of REC financed schemes including 2171 schemes sanctioned during 1986-87 and also on-going schemes of the previous years. The allocated amount was fully utilised by the REC during 1986-87.

(c) The Rural Electrification Corporation continues to place special emphasis on providing electricity to Harijan Bastis, Tribal and Backward areas by sanctioning schemes for these areas During 1986-87, about 51% of the new projects and about 61% of the financial assistance sanctioned were intended for backward areas. During 1986-87, 106 schemes for tribal areas and 121 Harijan Basti schemes were sanctioned

(d) No Mini/Micro Hydel Plants was developed by the REC during the last two years.

Elimination of Non-Productive Expenditure Areas in Public Undertaking

4731. KUMARI D K THARADEVI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) the non-productive exenditure areas that are proposed to be eliminated in public enterprises;

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) (a) and (b). The Govenment's emphasis is to bring about economy in expenditure, inter alia, in the following major areas;

1. Administratives and other overheads, expenses on advertisement, publicity, public relations, entertainment etc., by adopting strict budgetary control in these areas and also by observing strict economy. The enterprises have been advised to keep their expenditure in these areas to the barest minimum.

2. Cost reduction and cost control by resorting to such techniques as value engineering, value analysis, systems and methods improvement, improvement of productivity and efficiency and betterment of capacity utilisation etc.

3 At the project stage, control time and cost over-runs by close supervision monitoring and coordination as also by ensuring that the project reports prepared are thorough and comprehensive

Offering Price Preference to Public Sector Undertakings

4732 SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government intend to dispense with the present practice of offering price preference upto 10 per cent to public sector undertakings in the interest of the public sector and

(b) if so, the details of changes contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) · (a) and (b). The price preference policy for public sector undertakings is under review by the Government, and details of the revised policy will be available as soon as a final decision is taken in the matter.

Recommendations of Committee on capital goods imports

4733. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power committee

appointed by Government on import of capital goods has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations particularly on import of capital goods vis-a-vis interests of indigenous manufacturers of these goods, and

(c) the reactions of Government on the main recommendations and when the new policy is likely to be announced keeping in view these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) to (c) The report of the High Powered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Mantosh Sondhi to review the methodology to be adopted in examination and processing of applications for import of capital goods has been received by the Government only recently The report is under examination of the Government

Rate of Interest on Loans to R.E.C.

4734 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has requested for a reduction in the rate of interest for loans provided by the corporation,

(b) if so, the exact nature of request and the action taken by Government on this request; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the likely date by which decision of Government is likely to be conveyed to R E.C?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) The Rural Electrification Corporation had requested for reduction in the rate of interest for loans provided to the Corporation by the Government of India from 1.6.1986. The Government of India have, however, reduced the rate of interest w e.f 1 6.1987 by one per cent on its loan to REC. The rate of interest on loans for Minimum Needs Programme has been increased by ½% p a. w.e.f. 1.6.1987. These changes will be given suitable effect to in the rates of interest for the loans provided by REC.

Microwave Link between Trivandrum and Cochin

4734-A. PROF K.V. THOMAS. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in providing the equipment for the microwave link connection between Trivandrum and Cochin to telecast Trivandrum Doordarshan programmes from Cochin; and

(b) whether this equipment is imported or indigenously made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) The order for equipment for TV bearer Microwave channel has been placed with M/s Budavox of Hungary. Orders for Endlinks at Trivandrum and Cochin have been placed on M/s ITI, Bangalore.

(b) TV bearer channel equipment is being imported. Endlinks are being procured from an indigenous source.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I want to bring to your notice a very disquieting development that has taken place in the United States of America. The US Mission in the UN has accepted a memorandum by an American Congressman and this is going to be submitted to the UN General Body and the memorandum is

about the so-called atrocities being perpetrated and the human rights being denied to people in Punjab by the Government of India. In the meantime, the American Ambassador here in Delhi has spoken and that, I think, is a very unfortunate development again, because he says that the whole theory of destabilisation is a myth and fiction. This is an interference in our internal affairs. Therefore, the Government of India must come out with a statement and the whole House, I suppose, will rise as one man, because this is an assault on our freedom and interference in our internal affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out. You give in writing.

PROF K. K. TEWARY: We have already given. Notices have been given to you. This is something that concerns the unity of the nation.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see. What can I do at this moment?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: You must permit a debate on this. We have given notices.

MR. SPEAKER: The boot is on the other leg. What about the Red Indians? We can also call them....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The college teachers have been on strike since 4th August.

MR. SPEAKER: What the Government is doing you have already asked. What the Government does, I do not know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Before the session ends, somebody from the Government should at least have some discussion with them. The Minister is away to Sweden.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already done that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister is away to Sweden. The Prime Minister should meet them...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday he was here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All colleges and universities are closed. It is a serious matter...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): We want a discussion about the closure of the Mineral Development Board and uncertainty about the fate of the employees.

MR. SPEAKER: We discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee. There is no time.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO: There should be a Calling Attention on the closure of the Mineral Development Board and the fate of the employees.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put in a statement under Rule 377.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: About the teachers strike, you can direct the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot order him.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Twenty-five thousand teachers are on strike...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Look here, gentlemen. If ten people or twenty people say, it is the same thing. We put it first and I got a calling attention motion discussed on the floor of the House and your sentiments have been conveyed right across the table to the Ministry itself and the Minister can take over. You can also talk to him. I cannot direct anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Enough is enough.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Samant, this would not cut any ice with me. Will this shouting do any good? It would not serve any purpose. Whatever purpose it was to serve, it has served. That is all. Now, it has been conveyed.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, the elected Chief Minister of West Bengal has said that the elected Prime Minister has to resign. It is an irrelevant and derogatory remark. He has no right to speak like that. The Prime Minister is the leader of the country because of the people's verdict, not because of the verdict of the Marxists....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the discussion in the House has not ended the teachers' strike.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Papers to be laid on the Table.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Delhi the land in Nangal Deval village was acquired and now the houses in that village are being demolished. Several houses have been left out in the survey for which no compensation has been provided...*(Interruptions)* In Delhi, DDA is acquiring land at certain places selecting the villages at will. No land should be acquired in Delhi

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to raise it under Rule 377. You may say all these things in detail under that. What you are saying is correct. Say all these things in your submission under Rule 377.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH: I do not get my turn under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

(Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Amendment Order, 1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Amendment Order, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 691(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1987 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4821/87]

Notifications Under Customs Act, 1962 and Income Tax Act, 1961

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 703(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 55/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to define exactly the term "Printing and Writing Paper" as appearing in the said notification, under section 159 of the Customs, Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4822/87]

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 769(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1987 under section 296

of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-4823/87]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 645(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1987 regarding reduction in the rate of income-tax to 50 per cent in respect of a foreign company or a non-resident person engaged in the business of exploration, extraction or production of minerals oils (including petroleum and natural gas) by virtue of an agreement entered into with the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 293A of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-4824/87]

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working of National Federation of Industrial co-operatives Ltd. New Delhi for 1981-82 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A/18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 507(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1987 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 508(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1987 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Mohini Mills Limited, Belgharia, West Bengal, beyond five years. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-4825/87]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period from 1st January, 1985 to 31st December, 1985 under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-4826/87]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-4827/87]

Notification under Indian Telegraph Act, 1985

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): On behalf of Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1987 G.S.R. 674(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1987 together with a corrigendum to the Hindi version thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 702(E) in Gazette of

India dated the 11th August, 1987 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4828/87]

Notifications Under Indian Electricity Act, 1910

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910:—

(1) The Indian Electricity (Amendment-1), Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 358 in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1987.

(2) The Indian Electricity (Amendment-2), Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 481 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1987. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4829/87]

12.07 hrs.

(COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS)

[*English*]

Thirty-second Report and Minutes

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Accountability and Autonomy of Public Undertakings and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.07½ hrs.

RAILWAYS BILL

[*English*]

Extension of Time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): I beg to move:

> "That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session 1987, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways."

The motion was adopted.

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Forty-first Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

> "That this House do agree with the Forty-first report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1987."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-first report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

12.08½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Demand for opening a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Lakhimpur-Kheri, Uttar Pradesh

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Kheri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House towards opening a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Lakhimpur-Kheri Parliamentary Constituency. There is provision to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district under the New Education Policy. In this connection I would like to inform that site for the school has since been selected and land measuring about 8 acres has also been earmarked for this purpose in Sharda Nagar where there are built up quarters. In addition, 22.80 acres of land has been earmarked for school building and residential quarters for school staff. The District Magistrate, Lakhimpur has already sent a proposal to this effect to the Secretary (Education) Government of Uttar Pradesh but orders for opening the school have not yet been issued.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Here I would like to point out that there is not a single Kendriya Vidyalaya in Lakhimpur—Kheri. Therefore, the Ministry of Education may also make arrangements to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the area. This will provide much needed relief to Government employees.

Therefore, I request that the proposed Navodaya Vidyalaya be opened because a lot of time is consumed in constructing buildings etc.

[*English*]

(ii) Need to sanction a gas based Power Station near Unnao Village of Datia District Madhya Pradesh

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH (Bhind): Sir, a section of the Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline is passing through Datia District in Madhya Pradesh. This district is a very backward district and also a dacoit-infested area. It is a no-industry district.

I have learnt that there is a proposal to set up a gas-based power station in this area. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board was asked to make a preliminary survey regarding the infrastructure available which has already been done. There is plenty of cheap land available. The district headquarters is well connected with main broad-gauge railway line and state highway. The nearest airport at Gwalior is also just 80 km away.

I, therefore, request the Government to kindly sanction a gas-based power station near Unnao village of Datia district.

This would provide ample job opportunities for the unemployed youth and would also become a catalyst for future development of this most backward area. I may mention here that a few months back the hon. Prime Minister had said that at least one big industry will be set up in every district of the country.

(iii) Need to conduct a study into the extinction of rare species of flowers in the 'Valley of Flowers' in Chamoli district of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI CHANDRA MOHAN SINGH NEGI (Garhwal): The world famous valley of

flowers in Chamoli district of Uttar Pradesh where unimaginable species of flowers used to blossom every year during the month of August are not flowering now. The local forest officers and environmentalists are of the opinion that it happened because this area was brought under Nanda Devi Biosphere and grazing by sheep and goats was banned with the result that quick growing alpine grass covered the area and completely marred the growth of flower plants. I would, therefore, request the Forest and Environment Ministry to conduct a study on the above and take urgent steps in this regard and save the extinction of rare species of flowers in the world-renowned valley which is a tourist paradise and a wonderful study place for the botanists.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Need to direct Rajasthan Government to stop recovery of amount spent on projects by Government from farmers served by the Indira Gandhi Canal Project.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the construction work of Indira Gandhi Canal Project is being carried out with the special cooperation and assistance of the Central Government. Pucca Water Courses have been built in this project area. Apart from the estimated expenditure, the other expenses including the administrative expenditure, interest and compound interest have been added 5 to 6 times more than the principal amount.

The drains were constructed on the land of the farmer. Due to construction of these drains, the irrigational potential has increased and it will fetch more revenue in the form of water cess for the Government of Rajasthan. Then why the cost is being charged from the farmers? The State Government should bear this expenditure.

As and when any such project is constructed, the Government bears all its expenses and the farmer gets water from the project. Irrigation cess is charged on the basis of crop, the recovery percentage of which is from 10 to 100 in Ganganagar district. But the farmers are getting more water after pucca drains have been constructed. The intensity which was estimated to be 62 per cent earlier has increased by more than 15 per cent. The farmer is paying irrigation cess at the same rate for the increased irrigated area. Earlier, when drains were not pucca, more money used to be spent and less crops produced. The farmer had to pay irrigation cess for nothing.

There is no objection if irrigation cess is collected from the farmer if more area of land is brought under irrigation on less expenses. But it is not justifiable to charge original cost from the farmer for this purpose. In a way, it is a double expenditure. It is the Government who will benefit with the increase in its irrigation capacity, but to collect the expenses of the project from the farmer is not at all justifiable under any principle. As has been done by Punjab and Haryana Governments, the Government of Rajasthan should also write off the cost incurred on drains. I have been bringing it to the notice of the House in every session since the last seven and a half years. The Government has taken a decision recently that drains will be constructed at Government expenses in phase-II of Indira Gandhi Canal. Besides a decision has already been taken to construct drains at Government expenses in Mahi Project Banswada. The Central Government has already decided that the Government will construct drains up to 6 hectares only. Therefore, it is not justifiable to collect the cost of drains from the farmers under Phase-I on a uniform pattern.

Therefore, keeping in view the importance of this issue, I would like to request the Central Government to instruct the State Government of Rajasthan to solve their problems without delay.

[*English*]

Demand for increasing the quota of levy cement for Orissa

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Government of India have reduced

[Shri Shriballav Panigrahi]

the quarterly allocation of levy cement for Orissa from 67,800 MT to 42,900 MT from quarter III/86 to quarter III/87 in a phased manner. The requirement of cement during each quarter is 2.5 lakhs MT in the State of Orissa. For the current quarter (July-September 1987), State Government have received 42,900 MT levy cement from Gvoernment of India. This is quite inadequate in as much as the quarterly requirement of Housing and Urban Development Department alone is about 50,000 MT.

It is therefore requested that the State quarterly quota of cement for Orissa be enhanced to one lakh MT minimum.

(vi) Need to develop some places in Kerala as tourist reports

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): The policy of the Central Government is to develop new tourist centres in different parts of the country is welcome. Kerala, as is well known, has a lot of tourist potential. But only a few places have been developed so far as tourist centres. There are a large number of places in the State which, if developed, could attract foreign as well as domestic tourists. For example, Guruvayoor is a famous pilgrim centre which is visited by lakhs of people every year. If the Union Government take some interest in developing it as a major centre of pilgrimage and also tourism, the number of tourists will go up phenomenally. Similarly, Kodungallur where the ancient history of Kerala was enacted, is an important place which could be developed as a major tourist centre.

I would, therefore, request the Government of India that Central investment may be made to develop these and similar places in Kerala as tourist centres.

(vii) Need to direct Indian Banks Association to invite Bank Employees Federation of India for negotiations for revision of wages

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Bank Employees Federation of India submitted a charter of demands to Indian Banks Association on June 5, 1987 for revision of wages and service conditions of bank employees consequent on expiry of last settlement on June 30, 1987. The Bank Employees Federation of India represents more than one lakh membership all over the country. The Indian Banks Association had invited some trade unions of Bank employees for negotiations from July 24, 1987 but the Bank Employees Federation of India has been ignored, without assigning any reason. By not responding to the charter of demands of BEFI, Indian Banks Association has created a position that the Bank employees owing allegiance to BEFI have no other option but to adopt a path of agitation, a notice for which has already been served on the appropriate authorities, and they have decided to go on one day's strike on September 2, 1987. A situation of perpetual unrest, in banking industry, is being foisted upon bank employees by the Indian Banks Association. The Government of India being the owners of over 90% of the banking industry, has a direct responsibility to the people of this country to see that the banking functions are not disrupted.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to direct the Indian Banks Association to invite Bank Employees Federation of India for negotiations. Similar directions were issued earlier also in the case of Coal, Steel and various other public sector industries.

(viii) Need to set up industries in Phulbani district of Orissa

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulbani): Phulbani is one of the backward districts of Orissa. It is also one of the industrially backward districts in India. The Government of India had declared 82 districts all over the country as 'No Industry Districts', and Phulbani is one of them.

It is now five years since Phulbani was declared as a no-industry district, but no steps have been taken to set up an indus-

trial unit in that district. As elsewhere, here also, unemployment problem has been increasing.

Phulbani is ideally located for the establishment of forest-based industries like paper etc. There is also scope for setting up agro-based and mineral-based industries in the district.

As the district of Phulbani is predominantly inhabited by Tribals and Harijans, it is necessary to take all possible steps for its development. So, I request that industries should be set up in that district on a priority basis.

[*Translation*]

(lx) Resentment among the villagers of Delhi against acquisition of their land and houses

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): The cultivable land of Nangal Deval village which is 800 years old was acquired many years ago by the Delhi Administration. Most of the people there were engaged in farming earlier but now animal husbandry and dairy farming are the only sources of their livelihood. Now the Delhi Administration has acquired their houses also. Not only this, there are many houses which do not figure in the first survey list for payment of compensation. Besides, the amount of compensation proposed for these houses is very nominal. The villagers are highly agitated over the matter because the houses which do not figure in the survey list will not either get compensation or alternative site for houses. The villagers are agitated because they feel that earlier their means of livelihood was snatched and now they are being forced out of their houses. 360 villagers have taken up this challenge and they will not leave their houses because they are not getting adequate compensation.

I therefore, urge the Government not to acquire even an inch of land in Delhi particularly the houses outside *Lal dora* or the land belonging to temples, mosques, Gurudwaras or Ashram Trusts etc. Besides, the houses in villages should neither be demolished nor any land acquired. The people suffer a lot on this account. The Delhi Administration acquires the land and later sells the same to the housing societies at exorbitant prices, thereby earning huge profit. Whoever wants to purchase land, he should do so direct from the farmer so that the latter is adequately compensated. The Delhi Administration should withdraw the notices served on houses and lands.

12.14 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (General) 1987-88

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1987-88.

Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of the following demands entered in the Second column thereof"

Demands Nos. 10, 18, 21, 22, 24, 27, 40, 42, 44, 46, 53, 58, 64, 66, 69 and 77."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1987-88 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	**Capital Rs.**
	Ministry of Communications		
10.	Telecommunication Services	—	1,00,000
	Ministry of Energy		
18.	Department of Power	1,00,000	—
	Ministry of External Affairs		
21.	Ministry of External Affairs	18,38,00,000	
	Ministry of Finance		
22.	Department of Economic Affairs	9,00,000	121,54,00,000
24.	Payments to Financial Institutions	—	153,14,00,000
27.	Transfers to State Governments	100,68,00,000	—
	Ministry of Home Affairs (Vol.I)		
40.	Cabinet	4,00,00,000	—
42.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5,00,00,000	—
	Ministry of Human Resource Development		
44.	Department of Education	1,00,000	—
46.	Art and Culture	5,00,00,000	—
	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
53.	Broadcasting Services	78,00,000	—
	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
58.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	52,97,00,000	1,18,00,000
	Ministry of Science and Technology		
64.	Department of Biotechnology	—	2,00,00,000
	Ministry of Steel and Mines		
66.	Department of Mines	2,00,000	—
	Ministry of Surface Transport		
69.	Surface Transport	1,00,000	—
	Ministry of Welfare		
77.	Ministry of Welfare	2,00,00,000	—

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): In the short span of a brief discussion on a supplementary budget, it may not be possible for me to go through the entire gamut of the economic policies of the Government and offer my comments or discuss important matters. But all the same, on such issues which are selected, on major areas of importance

and significance in this country, I think I have to make points.

It had been pointed out in the beginning, during the course of the general discussion on the budget itself, by both, the leaders of the opposition, Shri C. Madhav Reddi and also several other members on this side and also on the other side, that there was an appalling rate of deficit budget that was being resorted to year after year. This is bound to result in high inflation rate, making the living of common man a practical impossibility. In spite of that, this is being resorted to year after year Therefore, I may have to once again lay stress on this particular point and make a pointed reference to the Minister, to show how the pre-Budget situation has totally changed during the post-Budget period as far as the price situation is concerned, how an increasing spiral of prices has taken place as far as all important and essential commodities and foodgrains are concerned.

In the first instance let me point out that as far as deficit financing is concerned the Government originally thought that during the entire Seventh Plan a total amount of about Rs. 14,000 crores could be the maximum, could be the target, supposing that the Government maynot exceed Rs. 14000 crores. But in the first three years itself they have reached a figure of Rs. 17,000 crores. That means what? Even their target which they kept for themselves, even the norms and parameters which they kept for themselves, they are violating, they are flouting. They are not keeping them in practice.

If you look into the figures during the year 1985-86 the budget deficit was Rs. 3349 crores. But in practice towards the end of the year the actual figure rose to Rs 4937 crores. Similarly the following year 1986-87 the original Budget Estimate of Rs. 3650 crores rose to Rs. 8285 crores. And this year, 1987-88 the budget estimate was Rs. 5688 crores, normally it is bound to be double; it may go up to Rs. 10,000 crores and odd. But then the Prime Minister gave an assurance on the floor of this House on that day, to take all measures that are necessary to see that the stipulated deficit does not exceed, by taking recourse to all necessary administrative measures.

But now with this present dose of initial supplementary budget what would it result in? What would be the net effect? The deficit is bound to continue. Of course, the Government proclaimed that it is trying to find out the ways and means of raising revenue so as to meet the additional expenditure which was envisaged in the budget. All the same, it is very clear that the deficit financing which the Government has often been resorting to itself is conducive to various social and economic evils which the common man is not able to put up with

Now let us see another aspect of the situation. Let us take the revenue account and also the capital account. In the capital account there is always a surplus, year after year If I take the last few years figures I find generally there is a surplus. But as far as revenue figures are concerned, there is a deficit, and therefore the surplus in capital is being consumed, is being utilised for the purpose of meeting the revenue deficit. Normally, the practice should be, as a sound economic or financial policy should be, to incur a surplus in the revenue budget, use this surplus to support the capital budget, and meet the residual needs of financing by loans, deficit finance, etc. But now it is the other way round. You are eating away the capital, and that is what is being done. How do you envisage its effect on the development in the desired direction and also achievement of the result which you want to anticipate, which you want to confer on the people? It is not just possible and I do not foresee in the near future that the Government will be able to come out of the habit of resorting to indiscriminate deficit financing and also putting severe burden on the shoulders of the people, who are not in a position to face the situation.

Now, at this stage, I may have to refer to the highly inflationary budget which was

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

passed recently. You know what is the situation now. As far as the Wholesale Price Index is concerned, in January 1987, it was 379.6; in August 1, 1987 it was 402; and on August 8, 1987, it was 404.8. This is about the Wholesale Price Index. This is the situation.

As far as the Consumer Price Index is concerned, the Consumer Price Index number for Industrial Workers touched an all time high of 715 during the month of June 1987. In Jan. 1984, it was 563, in May 1987, not 563-it was 703. In June, it was 715. This is the situation.

The pre-budget months—between the weeks of Jan. 3, and March 3, 1987 - the Wholesale Price Index of all commodities and primary articles have declined. If you look into the post budget situation and evaluate that, there is a real increase - increase everywhere and in all aspects. This is the situation which I would like to point out here.

Now, the price of wheat, rice, etc. are soaring up during the course of the last one month. There has been price increase of about three hundred per cent in vegetables, fruits, etc. during the course of the last three months. Tomatoes cost Rs. 16/- per Kg. recently and of course it has come down a little. Now it costs Rs. 14 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 11. This is the situation. The rice has been the highest in the case of essential commodities like edible oil, pulses, eggs, fruits, vegetables.

This is the result of the Budget which you have presented. The common man is not able to bear with the burden of the Budget. The middle income group with fixed pay packet are now going into the streets, conducting Dharnas, conducting strikes for higher pay packet. It is because of this situation and not for any other reason. The agitational approach of these people is the direct result of the policies pursued by this Government, which I want to humbly submit and point out in all humility.

At this point of time, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister a salient and important aspect of the situation, namely the worth of the rupee is also declining. It is coming down. It is now equivalent to 14.22 paise. The declining trend continues. This steep decline in the value of a rupee raises the cost of living and adds to the cost structure. How can a common man withstand all this. Many people are unemployed and under employed? People are subsisting at sub-human level and below the poverty line. It is very difficult for them to put up with such a steep increase in prices, which is a direct result of the policies pursued by this Government.

Now, in view of the limited time at my disposal, I would like to touch upon another aspect, i.e. increasing dependency on foreign imports. The striking feature of the new growth policy or path chosen by this Government is the increasing dependency of the Indian economy on foreign inputs. Domestic savings rate has come down to 24 per cent at the end of '70s. It is less than 22 per cent at present. Reliance is placed on foreign capital. This will erode economic independency. Continued large scale import of foreign technology has perpetrated the country's dependency on multi-nationals. On the one hand, the Prime Minister cries hoarse that the multi-nationals have been adopting the policy of de-stabilisation, on the other hand, you welcome with both hands the multi-nationals. Here the situation is congenial for them to come and occupy the economic scene. How is this double policy being pursued by the Government? If we look into the last year's figures, about 957 proposals of foreign collaborations have been finalised. If planning is to benefit the poor, it has to be based on increasing mass productivity. It has to result in increasing the purchasing power of the people in general. The production of basic wage goods is an absolute necessity. I will have to mention a very important point over here. Now,

it is said that instructions are issued that necessary administrative measures may be adopted and savings may be effected for various outside expenses and items which are clearly mentioned here. Now I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that not small items but major issues are there. Just like brain drain, the funds of this country are being stacked in Swiss banks These things are continuously being done. Why do you not do something in this behalf? Why not put a stop to this and see that this is not done? India is one of the worst affected countries on account of flight of capital which is a serious matter of grave public concern. Yet Government does not seem to have made any estimate of the amount of capital which has gone to other countries. In the case of United States of America, may I point out here, they instituted a study and two reports were produced which are being studied. Now, in this particular case, has the Government considered at all the question of instituting at least a study? Is it such an impossibility? If an economist of IMF has succeeded in getting information and arriving at a figure of Rs. 3000 crores Indian money, which is lying in Swiss banks, how is it impossible for the Government of India to do something positive about this? On the question of generation of black money and operation of black money the Government pays least attention or no attention at all. This is not a healthy trend. This is not generally good. The practice generally followed is under-invoicing and over-invoicing. And this is what is being done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: How much time is given to me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has been allotted 12 minutes and you have already taken 20 minutes. Therefore, please wind up.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Generally the misconception is that as far as this illegal practice of under-invoicing or over-invoicing is concerned, only the private sector is involved. No doubt it is true. But the Government themselves have dispelled this doubt. I cite a quotation from the book 'Aspects of Black Economy in India in *1985*'. This is a Report of the study made by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy. It is stated here and I quote:

> "In the purchase of major civil and defence equipment from abroad, the vending company makes payments usually into accounts held overseas, to keep participants responsible for the award of contract."

Not only that, it is further said:

> "The participants can include both officials and Ministers. The amount of such payments is naturally built into the price of equipment..... Even if a mere five per cent of the money is involved in the Indian foreign trade, which is to the tune of Rs. 30,000 crores per year, the amount of money siphoned off in the course of last fifteen years would have been Rs. 10,000 crores."

ONGC, STC, MMTC are the various organisations and if you have got to find money, these are the organisations where there are some loopholes. You will have to plug them. You will have to find out how money is being dashed in other countries.

Then again is smuggling. Some unofficial figures, some estimates which are readily available now, show that it is Rs. 15,000 crores which are involved in smuggling every year. Even if ten per cent of it is accumulated in foreign banks, this again is a loss of foreign exchange. I would like to humbly request and urge upon the Minister that this aspect of the problem cannot be lost sight of and one day or the other they will have to come to brass tacks and take a firm measure and see to it that the entire money which is dashed in other countries is reverted back and properly utilised for the development of this country.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.... *(Interruptions)*. I am speaking on your behalf. There won't be much difference in my speech and yours. Sir, I rise to support the first batch of Supplementary Demands for this year. I would very humbly remind the hon. Minister and I hope that he does not repeat what happened last year. In the last year, the original budgeted deficit was Rs. 3,703 crores and three times the Government brought the Supplementary Demands which took the overall deficit last year to Rs. 8,285 crores. When the Prime Minister himself presented this year's Budget, he had promised to the Parliament and to the nation that he will be very careful and the Government will see to it that this expected deficit of Rs. 5,688 crores will not increase. But unfortunately, the first Supplementary Demands themselves are to the tune of Rs. 687 crores. I only hope that it will not follow the second and the third Demands in the eight months of this year to come.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What will you do if it comes?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: That is what I am requesting the Government that they should be careful. Sir, out of these Demands, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two major items. One item is Rs. 153 crores to the International Monetary Fund, and the second item is Rs. 121 crores loans to the shipping companies in respect of past commitments of Shipping Development Fund Committee. I know of the fact that the Department of Shipping, Government of India, in order to promote private acquisition of ships from international market, has given this loan and has stood as a guarantor. But why should the Government subsidise or why should the Government pay from the national exchequer this Rs. 121 crores? Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was just talking about the nationalisation of shipping companies. I want to tell him that even in this Rs. 121 crores, there are private shipping companies in India—I am giving the names Great Eastern Shipping Company and Ishar Shipping Company are not taking advantage of it. Their commitments for buying ships are met from other sources. But several other companies which have other industries in India, I would not like to name.... *(Interruptions)*

I would not like to name. Scindia does not have. There are some industries which have other business. They are making money in other Department and losing in this Department and this Department is subsidised by the Government. So, I would request the hon. Minister that the Finance Ministry or Department should have a little more effective communication with the Department of Shipping and see to it that this loan of Rs. 121 crores is not converted into out-right grant. Although you are writing as loan, but I will tell you that this will never be recovered.

The second point is Rs. 153 crores for maintenance of International Monetary Fund. The hon. Minister has given explanation that no net cash outflow from the Consolidated Fund of India is involved as payment was made by creation of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee security in favour of IMF. This money pertains to the minimum rupee fund, to be kept with IMF. This only shows what my predecessor said earlier—the falling rate of Indian rupee vis-a-vis the foreign currency whether they are dollars, deutshe mark, or Swiss currency or the yens. *(Interruptions)*

You are allergic to that. I am not allergic to that. You may be allergic

This only shows the Indian rupee has fallen to an extent of Rs. 153 crores for the original five billion SDR loan - the Government of India bought from IMF which was not used but used upto 3.8, 3.9 billion SDRs only. I would request that the Government should take more measures to build up our exports and see that the balance of trade does not come down. The only thing one can say is that the debt

service ratio of India which was nearly 14 to 15% has gone up as high as 24%. This shows our exports are not doing well, our imports are more. Government must do something on war footing. Otherwise this debt service ratio will further go up and we will fall into a debt trap, like Latin America, South American countries.

When we talk of deficit financing, one most important item is internal debt The money that the Government borrows in the international market as well as local markets, today the Government of India is paying interest charges of Rs. 10650 crores for this Budget against the net revenue of Rs. 27000 crores That is 39 to 40% of the net tax revenue of the Union Government which they are giving as internal and external debt charges. This is highest in the history of our country Now the time has come when this high rate of interest must come down. There are advertisements all over in the international magazines - the international banks are giving advertisement that India has the highest rate of interest in the world except one or two countries in Latin America and New Zealand. I do not think any other country has such a high rate of interest.

I will give you two or three examples. Today the Reserve Bank of India's lending rate—commercial—to the industries is 16½% to 17%. It is very high Even the public sector bonds are 14% to 15%. Even tax free Government bonds are 10%. When you say 10% tax free, that means the real interest would be 18% or 19%. Now the time has come when it is easier for a person or an entrepreneur to invest money on interest rather than putting an industry. This is acting as a disincentive for production or for investment. Why should anybody invest and take the trouble of putting industry and organise things and increase more production when he can get the same amount or more amount on fixed deposit by putting the amount on interest. Government has reduced the rate of interest by 1% after the Budget. There is further need for reduction in the interest payment. This rate of interest should also be reduced for industry, Government borrowings or for any other purpose. This will reduce Government interest charges as well as this will give a boost to the industry, because their cost of money which they buy from the banks and other market will go down. Sir, regarding the investment climate in India, in the last 7 or 8 years, the capital investment has gone up from Rs. 570 crores to nearly Rs. 5,000 crores. Thanks to the confidence of the investors all around in our country and the stability of the Government, let me tell you that it has come to Rs. 5700 crores this year. But unfortunately, the time has come now when the investors' confidence is slackening. Several major issues cleared by the Controller of Capital Issues are not finding enough buyers I would warn the Government that the Government must come to the rescue of the investors and see what is lacking, which has shaken the confidence of the investors recently. I am not trying to say, whether the stock market has gone down It does not matter whether the stock market has gone down or gone up. That is not necessary. But if Rs. 6000 crores of capital investment, every year, was allowed by the Controller of Capital Issues and if the new issues as well as the old issues are not subscribed by the general public, it will not be good for our economy. One suggestion in this connection is that if we try to mop up the rural saving to buy the debentures and invest it in industry, that will be the best thing. Today, in the rural areas, the farmers, etc. are not investing their money because there is a dual tax on the stock debentures. The Government is charging tax on the dividend as well as the recipient of the dividend and most of the people in the rural areas—they are ready to pay tax - do not want to come into the tax net. They do not want to maintain 'khatas' or any 'hisab' and go to the Income-tax Department. This is done in all over the developing countries. In order to mop up the public savings and specially the rural savings from smaller people, this has been done all around and I would request that the Government should investigate this.

One other point which I want to raise is

[Shri Murli Deora]

that there was something called investment allowance which has done a very very good job as far as Indian economy is concerned. Unfortunately, in the last two years, the investment allowance has been withdrawn. This year it has been effectively withdrawn. I would request the hon. Minister that this investment allowance be re-introduced. This will really give boost. At least this should be re-introduced for the indigenous equipment industry. Today, it is cheaper for an industry to import equipment rather than buying equipment manufactured in our own indigenous equipment company. If this incentive is given to the buyer to the new industries - that is, the investment allowance will only be available if you buy the indigenous equipment - this will help the economy. This will boost the production and this will protect indigenous manufacturers of equipment who are in a serious crisis today.

Sir, our revenue has shown good results during the last year Of late although the Government has not given the figures for the last three months' performance of the tax collection, I have read some articles in the newspapers that the collections are not satisfactory. One reason is that the Government's licensing policy and the Government's fiscal policy should be made in a way which gives more production which collects more excises, more tax for the Government. I would give one example, that is, cement. We used to produce about 30 million tonnes of cement during 1980-81. The market price was Rs. 60 or Rs. 65 per bag and the official price was Rs. 20 or Rs. 18 per bag. What was happening? Everybody was making money, thanks to the liberal policy of the Government. The Government allowed the cement to be manufactured by the big or large or multinational or FERA companies, whatever they are. A plant which manufactures one million tonnes of cement costs Rs. 130 crores. So it cannot be manufactured by a small company. So, now we are producing 41 or 42 million tonnes of cement due to the policy of the liberalisation with regard to Cement. Previously we were importing cement. Now, we are self-sufficient in cement and the net tax collection from the Cement from the Government is higher than what it was in 1980-81. It is now more than six times in 7 years.

So also in regard to the textiles, 17% of the organised employment in the country is in all the textile sectors. Unfortunately, the main reason for slackness in the Textile sector - whether they are in Bombay or in Calcutta or any where is due to large-scale smuggling of textile goods into India, specially the synthetic fibres which are smuggled into India. According to Government survey, 2,000 million metres of cloth is smuggled into India. I will give you one example. If the hon. Minister has time, he has been in Bombay, I will remind him. Dr. Datta Samant will agree with me you can buy a shirt in the Bombay market, imported shirt from Taiwan, Hong Kong or South Korea at half the price of what you can buy from textile manufacturers in India. It is because of the protective excise duties and protective customs which are so exorbitantly high What it, cost here the kilo of yarn, the international price is 1/10 of that. What we are doing today is, instead of giving the boost to our local industry, our own indigenous textile industry, our policy is such that all these textiles in South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong are running on the imports in India. If somebody will see the Indian Airlines, *Swagat* magazine, you see there is an advertisement of Kashmilon saree. Kashmilon sarees are not being allowed to import in India. Then, why they are advertising it. It is because, they know, they are being smuggled into India. The Government will say, they will stop smuggling. I am not only talking to provide speedy boats and arrest the people. But what I am trying to tell you is, if the fiscal policies, if the import levies are correct, this will stop smuggling and will help the Government.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I think, we are in, for further deficit inspite of the apprehensions expressed by my preceding speakers and the request made by them to the Government not to go on increasing the deficit. I think, we are now having the first dose of our supplementary budget, supplementary grants. I think, more of such demands for grants will come in the future. Well, one of the reasons why we have supplementary grants at all is the lack of Government initial capability of planning things properly One example of this which stares our eyes is this. They say, for shipping development fund, a loan of Rs. 121 crores is being given. Now, this is included in the supplementary demands for grants and they say, this is in respect of past commitment.

If it is in respect of past commitment, why was it not included in the original budget? Was it to reduce the deficit in the original budget or is it because somebody forgot about it? In any case, it is a bad planning and the hon. Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Gadhvi, who is here and who tries to save Government money in all sorts or ways—probably not the proper and right way—should perhaps rethink that if this money has not been utilised yet, whether in the current conditions of shipping companies, should they not go slow? Another thing is the special equipment for Bombay offshore project for Rs. 52.97 crores. This is astonishing because ONGC is one of the most profitable companies in the public sector in India and ONGC must have or ought to have the capacity to generate funds or at least to raise funds from internal and external sources and need not require Government funding at all. I suspect what has happened is, that the Government might have used the ONGC credit worthiness to borrow from external sources and transfer the money to itself and now the Government has to fund the ONGC. Otherwise no suitable explanation can be found for this particular entry of not in considerable amount when compared to total grants which are being sought to be passed.

13.00 hrs.

The total Budget deficit which is indicated in the introductory remarks is about Rs. 397 crores. That will be added to the initial original Budget deficit of Rs. 5688 crores. This is the plain arithmetical calculation. But, of course, it involves an assumption that the Government's revenue estimates made in the original Budget will come true. Now, I do not think they are going to come true and as a result, the deficit will increase much more than what the Government is now willing to admit.

With all this, I think, the only welcome feature which we can say that it is perhaps not so bad, I cannot say it is good, it is not so bad, is the small transfer of funds which have been made to the States amounting approximately to Rs. 318 crores

Again, you will notice here that for all the States together, excepting Punjab, the additional foodgrains for drought relief amount to Rs. 175.64 crores.

For all the States for drinking water, it is another Rs. 50 crores.

Rs. 225 crores in all, for all the States, excepting Punjab and, for Punjab alone, it is Rs., 91.60 crores.

I would like the hon. Minister to explain to this House and through the House to the nation, whether it is not a discrimination against other States.

By assuming that what is being given to Punjab is not in excess to the needs of Punjab, if that is so, surely the other States deserve more than Rs. 225 crores. If Punjab gets Rs. 91 crores, the other States having a population of 30 times or 40 times of Punjab is getting only 2 1/2 times.

This is not treating with fairness and charity the people of India.

The information that I have got from my State, West Bengal, is that there are heavy

[Shri Amal Datta]

floods and the Prime Minister was to make a visit today. It was postponed to tomorrow or, it was yesterday postponed to today because the flood water has still not receded. It has been there for the last three weeks or so, There, the State Government has already exhausted the margin money allotted to the state Government by the Finance Commission which amounts to Rs. 11 crores. But the Central Government has not replenished that money, thereby disabling the State Government from proceeding with the relief work as they must and have to do.

The Central Government has not sent a preliminary team for assessing the assistance required for flood relief work in West Bengal and Assam. This is a very curious state of affairs that you are already putting for one State an enormous amount of money and in respect of other States, you could not care less. Whether it was flood or drought, it is being neglected. Of course, how can one blame a Government which is on its tenterhooks all the time because some of the sins committed in the past are now coming to light. It is now so much in the defensive. There is no time to think of the people of India *(Interruptions)*. Let me speak. You can have your opportunity later.

It is only all the time engaged in thinking how to save a certain number of VIPs from the wrath of the nation expressed through Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. That is the only headache of the Government now. What is happening to the people affected by floods or afflicted by drought, is the smallest of Government's concerns, because it is only engaged in saving its top leaders from the wrath of the nation and, of course, it is ridiculed by the whole world.

That being the condition of the Government, the fact that Rs. 225 crores is being budgeted for to be given to the States is somewhat astonishing that it has at all remembered that there is a flood and there is a drought and it has to be budgeted for.

Sir, I think that the other few important things on which I may comment are that the Government has made many promises. Regarding revival of sick industries, a Board has been set up with much fanfare, an Act has been passed and all that a long time ago, more than two years ago, the Act was passed and only about three or four months ago, I am told, that the Board has been set up with a very competent person as the Chairman of the Board and all such kinds of things are there. But, Sir, there is nothing in the Budget. So, what is the intention? The intention is to make it a show through the legislation, to take the legislation and make the legislation for the purpose of telling people "we are at it. We are so honest" But, in fact, the Budget does not take a single paisa for the sick industries. We have been in dialogue with the Government for revival of one sick industry which has now been closed down-with a unit in West Bengal and another in Kerala. This is the Associated Babcock Limited which is the supplier of boilers for Thermal Power Generating Stations, employing 5000 people who have not been paid for the last one year. About one year, they have not been paid. We have been in costant touch. Every week, practically we have been going to the Industries Minister, Power Minister etc. and doing all these kinds of things so that they get the orders; they get the money. The Ministry of Industry, I am told, has come to certain figures; a proposal has been sent and it is awaiting the Cabinet's approval. It is only for Rs. 13 1/2 crores. If Rs. 13 1/2 crores is provided, 5000 people will get back their livelihood in two units and the industry will not be closed down. Ultimately, it will be of a great benefit to the nation because it adds to the capacity of putting up of Thermal Power Generating Stations. Yet, this lackadaisical attitude, this dilatoriness will only ensure that the people are either to starve or go to some other industry and ultimately all this cannot be put together and the industry cannot be revived. This is exactly what has been happening with other industries, some of which have been closed down 2,3,4,5 or 10 years ago and some industries are on the way of being

closed down. But no attempt is being made; lakhs of industrial units are being closed down thereby crores of people are becoming unemployed and they are not getting their wages and salaries. No effect is there. Why should the Government need such money to spend such funds in these matters. There is no contract, no commission in this. So, Sir, the Government goes on a spending spree. They go on buying from abroad. The gap between imports and exports is ever widening. It cannot be closed. The deficit, balance of payments, can be just about barely closed by the Non-Resident remittances, the capital borrowed from abroad, these are the two main ways by which this gap is sought to be closed down by the Government. Then, the latter amount which has to be borrowed from abroad is going up and up. We have to pay commercial rate of interest on that, thereby increasing the interest burden in foreign exchange. About the interest burden in rupees, in the domestic money market, Shri Murli Deora has already spoken. So, I need not dilate on this. But that also has to be looked into and reduced. Rs. 8000 crores, 10,000 crores is not a very small interest burden with a budget of Rs. 55000 crores. So, Sir, I think we have to see to it. We can very easily discern that the Government has not been able to make any dent by its economic policies in improving the efficiency of the economy. It can only fall back, as a last resort, which it always does in times of need, to juggling with the Statistics, juggling with the figures. It is a very easy task. We have seen that the Government has claimed an increase in the foodgrains production in the past, compared with certain figures of certain years when the foodgrains production was low. Similarly, the Government, claims to have an increase in industrial production, again compared to the base year when the production was low. Then, they choose only those commodities where the production rate is high and therefore they change the basket of commodities. They throw out the commodities where the production rate is low, although they are important... and take commodities which are unimportant but are having a higher production rate, give them greater weightage and thus manipulate the index of production.

One vital thing in which the Government has taken the country for a ride- in fact, it is a confidence trick which the Government has played on the country—is about the effectiveness of the poverty alleviation programme. We have been told that, because of the poverty alleviation programme, the number of people living below the poverty line has gone down from a little above 50 per cent to something like 37 per cent, and because the statistics came out in the end of 1985, the Government or the people concerned with the Government, without understanding the implications of that, were claiming that it was as a result of the poverty alleviation programme. It is totally wrong because the figures on which this claim is based, about 35 or 37 per cent of people living below the poverty line, are statistics belonging to 1983 when the poverty alleviation programme had just started, it was barely a year old. In one year did it have this effect of decreasing the percentage of people living below the poverty line by 13 per cent? In that case, in three years you would have totally eliminated the people living below the poverty line which you did not. So, this kind of deception through statistics has become the hallmark of this Government, and because it has been able to take the country for a ride for some time, it thinks that it can go on cheating the people for all time. But that is not going to happen. The current political climate makes it clear how much disillusioned the people have become with the Government. The dissension in the ruling Party is only a small reflection of the disillusion which pervades the country-side, which pervades the urban intelligentsia, the middle class, the lower middle class, everybody

Some attempts had been made to at one stage to eliminate corruption, but may be only a little time was given....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: But whatever attempt was made earlier has now been totally given up so that the corrupt people, the people against whom cases for evasion have been made or are pending have been given a pride of place in the public sector industries. The highest-earning public sector industries today in India are managed by those business magnates against whom tax-evasion charges have been made or are still pending. And the charges are not being investigated. We ourselves know; the MPs forward such complaints to Ministers or officials, but such complaints are not attended to. I can say for the information of the Minister, if at all he is interested, that I have forwarded complaints of tax-evasion in a large scale to officers and Ministers, but they have not been attended to. Therefore, it is right and proper that this Government has lost the confidence of the people; the people have no confidence in this Government. It is high time the Government resigned and paved the way for a new election, for a new Government having the confidence of the people to come.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, I rise to support the Supplimentary Demands for Grants for the current year 1987-88. Budget is an instrument to manage the economy. The very fact that Supplementary Demands for Grants have been brought in indicates that something has gone wrong with the budgeting. This is only the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1987-88, as enunciated in the introductory remarks in this booklet, and it covers 22 Grants and involves a gross expenditure of Rs. 687.77 crores. Of these, transfer to State Governments is Rs. 317.74 crores; Foreign Governments Rs. 16.86 crores; releases to Public Sector enterprises Rs. 1.20 crores; other expenditure Rs. 351.97 crores - of which the Plan expenditure is Rs. 179.33 crores and the non-Plan Rs. 172.64 crores. All these bring out the very fact that even in the middle of the Seventh Plan, after the Sixth Plan has been completed, and at a time when we are going to have the mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan. Our entire economic development is dependent on only one factor and that is water. The very fact is that in the transfers to State Governments of Rs. 317.74 crores out of it Rs 175.64 crores is additional foodgrains for drought relief and Rs. 91.60 crores is assistance to Punjab on account of natural calamities, Rs. 50 crores is provided for drinking water to drought hit areas and Rs. 50 crores to other including credit cooperatives

Only last week, we discussed the phenomena of drought in a very extensive manner. After that we are in the midst of incomplete discussion on floods. So, water is the essence and water management is the essence to our country's problem and to our economic development. While the debate on drought and floods was going on, even Hon. Members had said that more than Rs. 4,200 crores has been spent in the last seven years only on drought and flood relief. Therefore, Sir, the need of the hour is scientific water management so that 64% of the water resources which are flowing down to the sea as waste has to be husbanded and the neglect of ecological and the environmental protection which is responsible for these calamities like drought and floods should be looked into.

Sir, while on this subject, I would like to highlight the problems of my State which has been beset by these three calamities for the last 25 years. Right from 1964 onwards, the State of Orissa which has a very high percentage of weaker sections of society, in fact, the highest in India of those living below the poverty line out of which 41% are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This State, due to these three calamities in which it has had to resort to giving massive relief and aid to the people affected, is in a situation where its resource mobilisation base has shrunk. As a result, the formulation plan development, in the Five Year Plans the State has been affected. Also various Finance Commissions have not taken a realistic and objective view of the number of people living below the poverty line. The Criteria of proportion of population which are Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the measures like the Gadgil Formula and the other *ad hoc* help which has been given from time to time has not really solved the problem of Orissa and it is still at the bottom of the economic level of this country's economic picture.

Therefore, Sir, my first point is that in some of the irrigation projects major and medium which have been started with the aim of husbanding the water resources like the Rangali Multipurpose Project, for which the foundation stone was laid in 1973, the cost has gone up to nearly three times of the original estimate. The barrage has been completed water has been reserved but it cannot reach the farmers because there is no canal system.

So is the question with the Indrawati Multipurpose Project in the Kalahandi and Koraput districts where the water will be reserved but again, there is no arrangement for taking it down to the farmers. Therefore, the investment made by Government as of today is of no use to man or beast because water is not there and the people are not getting the benefit of the investment which has been made by Government. Therefore, I urge through you Sir, to the Government to see that some of these projects which have been started like Rangali Mulipurpose Project, Indrawati Multipurpose Project, the Subarna Rekha Project, the Upper Kolar Project are completed expeditiously so as to enable the people as well as the nation to get the benefit of the investment as well as to save them from these calamities like drought and flood.

Along with it a number of medium and minor irrigation projects like Sapua-Badjore are there. In this House, on a number of occasions I have raised this issue. The Orissa Government has been sending letters which have been lying with the Environment Ministry. I have met the Minister, the Secretary, and every agency of the Government of India. I have been given assurances that the moment the intimation for environmental clearance comes, within a week it will be sanctioned.

The latest letter was on the 1st of June 1987 Today is the 25th of August. It is nearly three months now; but still the clearance to these projects has not been given. I urge upon the Government to clear them immediately.

With the availability of water our people are still having some wet fields and some growth. The water table has gone down, the water is just running down to the main river and then to the sea. Therefore, projects like Sapua Badjore can be expeditiously sanctioned, commissioned and work started on them.

The same is the question of Derjang, Stage-II This is a Third Plan project. we have been asking time and again that water is available; but the field channels and the drainage system is not being extended. We even gave the suggestion that it can be taken up under NREP and RLEGP programmers because there is no masonry work involved Only earth work is necessary which will give gainful employment to the people. It will also produce permanent assets for the community as well as it will save the fields from drought and crops from dying.

The same is the question of Aunli project in Dhenkanal District, the Jhampuli-Manjor Project in Dhenkanal District, and Kutul Singa and Dhauragoth in Athmallik Sub-Division. These projects have been lying for the last four years with the Central Water Commission. The Harihar-jor Project has been going at a snail's pace. There has been a tremendous amount of investment in it; but there is no sight of its being completed.

The same is the question of Kanyagoda, Bega and Lower Bega, Tinni-Muhani, Kapasia, Matala, Kumar Singa, Sureswari, Mandar-Bahal, Khardali, Barjora-Mankira Diversion Weer and Kankara-Jhar Projects. For the last six or seven years these have been lying with the various Depart-

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

ment of the Government and they have not seen the light of the day. As I was saying, if these projects are taken up, it will result not only in providing gainful employment to the poor people - the rural labour - but would also husband the vast unutilised water resources for productive purposes, create permanent assets and be an insurance against droughts and floods leading to misery, distress and decay and also provide a healthier environment for the people.

One of the things which has been the resultant of drought and flood is the ecological degradation. This has given rise to various forms of diseases like Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dehydration. Now, everyday we read in the papers about people dying in Koraput and Kalahandi districts. There is a debate going on whether it is because of starvation, mal-nutrition or gastro-enteritis. People living in these districts are going off to far away places like Raipur and even to Punjab and Ladakh to work in the GREF and Border Roads. Sometimes they even go to the northern coal fields in Madhya Pradesh. So, to arrest all these things, if the irrigation projects are taken up, the rural road works are taken up, then the local people will get gainful employment and permanent assets

The Government of Orissa as well as the Members of Parliament of Orissa have requesting the Central Government that projects like Talcher-Sambalpur railway line can be taken up on NREP and RLEGP work which will help the Railways and also at the same time create permanent assets and give jobs to the rural labour who are subjected to calamities like droughts and floods.

Sir, suggestions have been given and only two days back the Hon. Minister of Finance came on TV where he was emphasizing on the question of micro-level planning. Sir, in my State the State Government has appointed district level planning board where MPs and MLAs are supposed to meet once a quarter. We have been giving our suggestions where even chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis are there but we find the suggestions of the district planning board where it is presided by the Cabinet Minister of the State Government do not at all find place either in the State Plan or Central Plan. Therefore, this sort of exercise in futility can be more counter-productive. If you at all wish to make micro level planning a success then the proposals given at the district level based on local conditions, requirements and resources must find place both in the State Plan and Central Plan so that it is an indicative way of planning rather than a coercive planning imposed from Delhi. It is like having a shell of a building and then deciding what should be inside the building. It is a totally negative attitude. I would urge the hon. Minister to at least carry out the wish of his senior colleague in an effective manner so that micro-planning becomes a success.

In the same way there are perennial streams. In Orissa there are lot of perennial streams which flow down to the rivers. These perennial streams must be harnessed so that small catchment and ayacut areas are developed. It will be a permanent insurance against drought and floods.

Yesterday I read in the newspaper that the Prime Minister has also emphasised on the watershed management concept. The Territorial Army composed of ex-servicemen in 1982 did start three of these watershed management schemes - one in Shahjahanpur block of Dehradun; second in Mussorie area and the third one in the Bikaner area. There have been a tremendous success. So I urge upon the hon. Minister to see that such type of micro watershed management schemes in these perennial streams can be taken up. It may not be cost effective or the Territorial Army may not be deployed everywhere but a land army of that area can be commissioned to do this. Along with this the question of the micro-hydel which can be easily

and more effectively utilised in some of these hilly streams which have four to five feet drop can be examined.

Now I come to the ITDP and MADA areas because there is a mention here regarding the weaker sections of society.

Now in this drought and floods the worst sufferers are the people living in the tribal areas. In 1985 we had an integrated scheme between Ministry of Finance, Food and Civil Supplies, Welfare, Women's Welfare, ICDS and cheaper foodgrains were supplied to the tribals. I am positive that in this worst drought of the century the tribal areas will be brought into this integrated approach but what is to be careful and cautious about is that the cheaper foodgrains and any governmental work in connection with this drought relief must reach the tribal people. In 1985 as some of the organisations like ITDP and LAMP schemes were not functional the benefits did not reach the people. Along with this there are certain tribal craft and training cum production centres which have been on the anvil for the last five years. They have not seen the light of the day. I can quote two. One is in Kankrajhar and the other is in Thakurgarh areas. The Central Government has already allocated funds three years ago but not a single penny has been spent. Some amount from the Welfare Ministry be allotted to see that production in training centres comes up so that the tribals living there can learn certain crafts and trades and supplement their income.

Only yesterday, there was a question on horticulture. The Minister for Agriculture mentioned that the Central Government in the Ministry of Agriculture has been helping the State Governments wherever horticultural farms have come up to strengthen research. I was asking about the development of oranges, lemons and mangoes and he replied about apples. We don't grow apples in Orissa. Here I would like to urge that wherever the State Governments have established horticultural farms, the Central Government, the IARI, that is the Agriculture Ministry must help in setting up research centres so that the small and marginal farmers can get supplementary income.

In Nakchi, Angul, Saptasajya, Gondia, and Kamakhyanagar in Dhenkanal district, there are very good farms set up by the Government of Orissa during the last three decades. These must be improved.

My last two points are from the human resources development angle. One is for the last so many years, we have been demanding a low power transmitter of the Doordarshan at Angul which has the Talcher coal-fields, the biggest coal-based fertiliser factory in Asia, the biggest aluminium plant in Asia and heavy water plant. There are many Central Government employees. This demand has not seen the light of the day in spite of three Information & Broadcasting Ministers having given me the assurances in writing that that is under consideration right from 1980.

Sir, one of the largest villages in India, Bhuban, was burnt down. The Prime Minister immediately rushed aid and Central teams there. An aid of Rs. 8.8 lakhs was given as relief. Another Rs. 8 crores worth of loan by HUDCO is being processed to be given for fire-proof house building. I have been pressing upon the Minister for Urban Development to sanction integrated development of small and medium town schemes as well as the urban slum clearance schemes for Bhuban and Angul. Sir, these schemes may please be considered and sanctioned soon.

The last point is about the British aid. In the field of health, for the last six or seven years, we have been pressing for British aid. Only five out of 13 districts are included in the scheme under the British aid. I would urge upon the Government that the remaining 8 districts should also be covered under British aid. At the moment, it is under consideration. Therefore, this would go a long way in improving the health of the people of Orissa, majority of whom are very very poor.

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

Sir, I conclude by saying that the Prime Minister and the Government of India have been very quick in responding to the drought situation and declared massive relief programme for combatting it. But what is necessary is a sustained war on drought, flood and cyclone. It should not be only a war on war footing for a short time and then forgetting about the entire thing. What is necessary is a permanent solution so that we are able to manage our water resources. It should be considered a national asset and we must also protect the environment because both are complementary to each other

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few comments on these supplementary demands. We are discussing them at a time when there is unprecedented famine in our country I was just going through the supplementary estimates presented to this House Out of nearly Rs. 687 crores, a sum of Rs 317 74 crores are meant to be transferred to the State Government under which a sum of Rs. 175.64 crores is towards additional foodgrains for drought relief, Rs 91 crores for natural calamities in Punjab only and about Rs. 50 crores for drinking water in drought-hit areas. In this connection, I would like to know form the Hon'ble Minister how this amount is going to be distributed.

Sir, I am really surprised at the rate at which the Central Government extends assistance toward natural calamities, particularly the drought. I am speaking out of experience in my own State of Karnataka Sir, the drought assistance given by the Central Government has been only a token. Just now the hon. Member, Shri Singh Deo mentioned about his State I would like to quote the amount that has been spent by the Karnataka Government and the loss incurred by the State and also the assistance given by the Centre. Sir, it may beheart, rending to know that due to consecutive drought for the last 3 years and this year also the State of Karnataka has incurred a loss of agricultural and industrial production of worth Rs. 2,800 crores; the direct revenue tax loss is Rs. 600 crores and the Government has spent more than Rs. 800 crores towards the drought relief and contrary to this the assistance given by the Centre is Rs 180 crores. Even for that the State has to submit a number of memoranda, team after teams are sent and finally the assistance given is not even 15 or 20 per cent of the amount sought for. Sir, this must change The Minister for Agriculture said that he is helpless because the Eighth Finance Commission has fixed up the norms. Sir, it is high time that the Government of India should change the norms for giving assistance for drought. Sir, now out of Rs. 175 crores that has been given to several States Rs. 90 crores is loan and only Rs 85 crores is grant. Sir, the drinking water, which is the basic necessity, I would say even after 40 years of independence we do not have drinking water in all of our villages. Out of Rs 50 crores which is provided, Rs 35 crores is loan and only Rs. 15 crores is grant So, you can understand what sort of relief is given. Sir, I would request the Government to change the very norm of giving assistance to the State Government. Where from does the Government of India get fund? Is it not from the State? Then, is it not your duty to come to the rescue of the State when they are in distress? Of course, for floods 75 per cent grant is given but assistance is given far below the amount sought for.

Only the other day, the Assam Government requested Rs 200 crores immediate advance grant but the Centre gave merely Rs. 3 crores assistance. So, if that is the way you give assistance to the States during natural calamities, how can the States have confindence? So, Sir this attitude should change.

I now, come to the present price rise. Sir, I would like to mention that the price rise has been phenomenal. It has reached sky high I gave some figures while speaking on the Essential Commodities Act. The hon. Minister says that the inflation is only

marginal and it has no impact on the consumers. That is wrong. So far as the whole price is concerned, it is nearly 6 per cent. If the whole sale price is 6 per cent, the retail price would be hundred per cent more than it, i.e. 12 per cent increase in the retail price and that too in the normal situation. In the drought situation it will be much more.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the fact that during the Budget Session Hon. Prime Minister, who was the Finance Minister also, announced a number of Tax relief measures under the MODVAT scheme for the industries. May I know whether that relief has gone to the consumer because only the other day the hon. Food Minister was saying that all that has been absorbed by the industry and has not been passed on to the consumer? That is how you come to the rescue of the consumers. The consumer prices are going up. We should think about it seriously. The aftermath of drought is not felt now but after 3 or 4 months you will come to know about it With 23 million tonnes of buffer stock, you feel that we are well placed. But it is not so, We may be having 23 million tonnes or even 200 million tonnes. But that is not important. What is important is as to how many people are eating two square meals every day. You please see that point. How many people, who are below the poverty line, take food every day? These buffer stocks are nothing but a mirage and our telling the whole world that our country is happy with its food situation is not at all realistic. I want the Government to realise this. Sir, what is the purchasing power of an ordinary person in this country? Leave alone poorer classes, even the middle class people's purchasing power is eroded day by day.

In this regard my suggestion is that people below poverty line should be supplied foodgrains from the buffer stocks at subsidised rates. It is absolutely necessary for their survival. We are doing so in our State Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh is also doing the same. We should give subsidised foodgrains to all the weaker sections in every part of our country. You are doing it for tribals. Well and good. But the other weaker sections also must be covered.

I have just two or three points more. The hon. Minister has sought for certain funds for the expansion of telecommunications. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a very dangerous proposal in the Ministry of Communications. Of course, you are not directly concerned with it, but I would request you to kindly bring it to the notice of the Communications Minister. The Ministry of Communications wants to bifurcate or trifurcate the telephone industry. This step is killing this the industry in this country. Indian telephone industry is the most prestigious organisation and it is doing very well under the public sector. The employees and in particular people of Bangalore city, whom I represent, are very much agitated over this issue. I had submitted a short notice question also in this regard, but unfortunately, it could not be admitted. Since you have provided funds for expansion of telecommunications, I request you to look into this aspect also.

I just want to bring one sorry feature to the notice of the hon. Minister. At present, in my constituency there is a strike by the employees of the Reserve Bank of India. For the last four days, this strike is going on. This strike is due to the misbehaviour of the manager of the RBI. In our country, Government should be a model employer. I have not got the full details, but I understand from reports that the Manager is very arrogant and he is ill-treating the employees. He has suspended three employees and that is why they are on strike now. I would request the hon. Minister to send some senior officers to Bangalore to see that the strike is called off and matters are sorted out. I would urge that under any circumstances, public should not be put to inconvenience.

I will mention one more point which directly concerns the hon. Minister. Our State is facing acute power crisis. There is a power famine for the last so many years.

[Shri V.S Krishna Iyer]

Power cut in our industries is to the extent of 80 to 85 per cent. And from the reports it appears, that if the monsoon fails this year also, a time may come when there will be one hundred per cent power cut, as a result of which some industries may even have to face closure. To tide over this crisis, the Ministry of Energy has sanctioned the installation of 120 megawatt gas turbine plant. Clearance is given by all other Ministries, except yours. I request you to kindly give clearance for importing plants and machinery for installation of 120 megawatt gas turbine plant on a deferred payment basis.

There is another demand by the people of Karnataka and this is also in connection with the India telephone industries. Government of India gave us an assurance and the Telecommunications Minister also assured us on the floor of the House that the second digital electronic exchange factory is going to be established at Bangalore very soon. When the Minister was in Bangalore recently, then also he assured us. But so far, the Ministry has not given the clearance. I understand that they have not yet decided about the technology to be adopted by this factory. I request the hon. Minister to look into it and take the necessary action at the earliest.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about drought and flood conditions. Drought is very severe this year. I thought that the Supplementary Demands would reflect the situation with regard to drought and floods that is obtaining in the country today. Maybe, it is a bit too early. Anyway, you may come with many more supplementary demands. And at that time, I request you to give topmost priority to fight drought and flood conditions.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the first Supplementary Demands for grants, 1987-88 in which 22 grants involving 16 Departments are listed. The total grants amount involved is Rs. 687.77 crores including plan and non-plan, of which the net requested by the Ministry of Finance is Rs. 466.82 crores. involving 16 grants.

First of all, I would like to say a few words about telecommunication services. Although the sum involved - an amount of just Rs. one lakh - is very meagre, the Government is planning to expand telephone services by setting up new exchnages. But I am very sorry to say that though we have requested the Ministry of Communications to set up a small automatic exchange in Leh, and in spite of the fact that the Ministry was kind enough to sanction it, the work has been held up for want of power. But recently in Leh, the Stakna Power House has started supplying electricity to Leh town and surrounding areas. Although power house has not been formally inaugurated, but the Power Department has already started giving power for 24 hours. So, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see to it that the automatic telephone exchange commissioned this year.

In a recent question, I had requested the Minister for the commissioning of the auto telephone exchange but I am sorry to say that the reply given was as under:

> "the Exchange can be commissioned within six months of the availability of power supply. Regarding the installation, it will be done only when the Srinagar-Leh road is opened to traffic."

Although the road was opened to traffic since June, but they are still saying that "when the road is reopened for traffic."

The power has already been given to Leh and the surrounding areas.

So, I would request the Ministry concerned to kindly look into it and meet the long standing demand of the people.

Secondly, I would like to say a few words about the Ministry of External Affairs. The amount now asked is Rs. 13.38 crores. In

this connection I would like to state that, recently the Chinese intruded deep into our territory near Chushul and a gate popularly known as " India Gate", which is lying well within our territory, they came right upto that point and dismantled that gate. The people of Ladakh are feeling really insecured.

In this connection, I had tabled a question on the 21st August, i.e. only days back and I am sorry to read the reply which was given by the Ministry of External Affairs. My question was:

"(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese Armed Forces had entered into Indian territory in the first week of July, 1987 and dismantled and removed the gate popularly known as "India Gate" near Chushul in Ladakh;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged by the Government of India to the Chinese Government for the intrusion; and

(c) if so, result thereof?

The reply given to my question was:

"(a) As a result of the 1962 conflict, a so-called Line of Actual Control came into existence in the Western Sector of the India-China boundary There are differences of opinion on this so-called Line of Actual Control and therefore no fully agreed line of Actual Control.

In the first week of July, 1987, Chinese troops dismantled the structure popularly known as "India Gate" near Chushul in Ladakh at a point which we regarded as on our side of the Line of Actual Control.

(b) & (c) The matter is under discussion with the Chinese Government. It is the policy of the Government of India to resolve these problems through peaceful negotiations "

It seems the Government of India has never lodged a protest with the Chinese Government. It is a well known fact that this particular gate is lying well within our territory. It is also really strange to know that the Government of India is still not in a position to know where the actual line of control lies-between China and India. It is a well known fact that people living in those areas know where the Chinese position was in 1962 and where is ours. So, the Government should not take this thing very lightly because this involve our national interest, our integrity and honour.

Next, I would like to say about Demand No. 42 of the Ministry of Home Affairs in which the Ministry has asked for Rs. 5 crores.

I would only like to mention here that Leh - Manali road which is far away from the international boundary or the line of actual control in the Western Sector, we had been requesting the Ministry to remove the restriction of inner line which is applied to certain portion of this Leh-Manali road so that foreign tourists as well as other Indian tourists who would like to visit this area could cross through this road.

I may tell you that the present road between Srinagar and Leh just passes about a few kilometres from the line of actual control on the Indo-Pakistan side, and at certain points, this road is within the firing range of the Pakistani forces. On the other hand, this Leh-Manali road is hundreds of kilo metres away from the border. So, there is no question of involvement of any security risk if it is thrown open for foreign tourists. I request the Ministry kindly to look into it and reconsider this issue because this is a very vital road. By opening this road, the distance between Chandigarh and Ladakh *via* Srinagar, and *via* Manali will be shortened by about 300

[Shri P Namgyal]

Kms. That will be useful both for the Army and to the civilians.

About broadcasting services, I would like to say a few words. Recently, in the first week of July, a programme was telecast by the Doordarshan showing a Ladakhi dance. Wide publicity was given well in advance, and we were eagerly waiting to see that programme. I am very sorry to say that the programme was so unrealistic, and it was complete a distortion of Ladakhi culture. It is really unfortunate. They presented almost everything artificially: headgear made of paper or something else, etc. *(Interruptions)* I cannot speak about other areas.

There are so many video cassettes of Ladakhi folk dances available with the Doordarshan Last year also, during the *Apna Utsav*, a cultural team from Ladakh had visited Delhi, and they presented Ladakhi cultural programmes in their original costumes and in the original style. Doordarshan could have shown one of those video cassettes. Unfortunately, what they showed was really a distortion of Ladakhi culture. I protest, through you, to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I had tabled a question also on it. The reply they gave me is this: I will not read the question, but I will read only the reply. It says:

> "The programme was presented by Ladakhi artists, and there was no distortion of their culture and music. Doordarshan have not received any adverse response from the viewers."

When I have tabled this question, don't they think that this is a protest from the representative of that area?.Our people do not know anything. If something wrong is shown on the television, or if they hear something wrong on the radio, what do they do?

14.00 hrs.

They do not have the inclination sense of protesting; they are just innocent; they are just illiterate. The Ministry should take proper care in future to present any cultural programme in any part of our country in a decent way. Sometimes, it is really agonising. It is very bad on their part not to present the real culture of that part of the country.

With these words, I support the demands and at the same time I must say that perhaps in the near future the Government have to come forward for more grants in a bigger way to meet the needs of those people who are affected by floods and drought. The Prime Minister is taking a lot of interest and pains to see that the people who are affected by floods and drought are rehabilitated properly. To help the people who are affected by floods and drought, in the near future, some more demands will be coming. But in the meanwhile, we are hopeful that every pie of the money given by the Government will be utilized properly

*SHRI M. MAHALINGAM (Nagapattinam): Hon Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad to support the supplementary demands for Grants for 1987-88 on behalf of the AIADMK.

This year the expenditure of the Govt. on account of contingencies like drought etc. is on the high side. Severe drought is prevailing in almost all the States. In certain States on the other hand, there are problems due to floods. These two natural calamities have wrought heavy damage on the country.

Tamil Nadu is badly affected by drought. Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu used to be called the rice granary of the State. Drought conditions have not spared even that district and the total loss to crops in that district alone is estimated at Rs. 250 crores. Rabi crops have been affected very badly. Unabated drought conditions, I do not think, would spare the Kharif crops.

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Sir, there are nearly 6 1/2 lakh agriculturists in Thanjavur dependent on agriculture. The severity of drought is such that the whole State is heading for unprecedented famine conditions. I request the Govt to provide alternative employment to all the agricultural labourers affected by drought to save their families from starvation.

Many of the agriculturists do not have money even to purchase seeds for sowing purposes. In view of the prevailing drought conditions these agriculturists must be provided with seeds, fertilizers and pesticides free of cost. Further, deep water wells may be dug for providing water for irrigation. District-wise Committees must be set up to assess the extent of damage caused by drought in every district and to recommend suitable relief grants.

Today, Tamil Nadu is not sparing any effort in providing the necessary relief to the drought-affected in the State. The Govt has spent crores of rupees on the relief schemes. Ground water level has gone down further. Water is not coming from hand-pumps. Giant wells are being dug for provision of drinking water. For providing drinking water to Madras city alone, the State Govt has spent enormous amounts. Water is being brought from Mahanadi and Krishna rivers and from the Neyveli mines on rails and by sea. Every care is taken to see that the city's population gets the minimum quantum of drinking water every day.

Sir, the main reason for the difficulty in coping with the present drought conditions in the State, is that the Govt of Karnataka has built many dams on the course of Cauvery river flowing to Tamil Nadu in violation of the terms of 1924 agreement between the two States. The water from the dams is used to irrigate nearly 13 lakh acres of agricultural land in Karnataka. At a time when Tamil Nadu is reeling under severe drought conditions, such diversion of water from Cauvery by the Karnataka Govt has considerably hampered the relief operations in the State. I, therefore, request the Govt to refer the Cauvery waters issue to a Tribunal.

In this connection, let me submit that the waters flowing all over India are not being fruitfully utilised for the balanced development of the country. Some parts of the country are drought affected and some other parts are affected by floods. Rain water which flood the rivers and go waste into the sea after causing enormous damage to men, material and crops can be fruitfully used in those areas where there is no rain and drought conditions prevail. I would like to offer a permanent solution. As far as South India is concerned, a National Water grid can be formed by linking Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers. This would lead to the balanced and prudential use of all waters in the country.

Many of the lakes in Tamil Nadu are dry today. Adequate funds must be allocated for desilting the lakes.

The Tamil Nadu Govt, as I said earlier, has spent crores and crores of rupees on drought relief measures. I, therefore, request the Central Govt to come to the rescue of the State Govt and provide the grants asked for.

The Tamil Nadu Govt has also approached the Japanese Govt for acquiring the technology of converting marine water into water fit for drinking. This conversion technology would also yield generation of 100 MW electricity.

Sir, loans and other financial assistance are being provided to the rural poor under IRDP and various other programmes. However, there are complaints that the necessary financial assistance is not being provided by the banks in time. I request the hon. Minister to look into this.

Lastly, Sir, Thanjavur district is wholly dependent on agriculture. There are no major industries in that district. However, gas and oil finds have been located in Cauvery basin in Thanjavur district and in Narimanam and Kalappal areas. Establish-

[Shri M. Mahalingam]

ments must be set up in these areas to tap gas oil available and, in the process, Govt could provide employment to the local population affected by drought.

I also request that a refinery may be set up in Nagapattinam for refining the oil drilled in these areas.

I would also like to make a fervent appeal to provide relief assistance to Tamil Nadu Govt. expeditiously.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak a few words in support of the supplementary demands for grants for 1987-88.

Sir, no specific mention of the amount allocated for Tamil Nadu under the head "Agriculture" has been made in the Budget Statement. Tamil Nadu is reeling under severe drought. Water is not available even for drinking. Agriculture has been badly affected. Ground water is not available even at depths below 200 ft. I, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Minister to make increased allocations for drought relief measures in Tamil Nadu. I learnt from Newspapers that the Tamil Nadu Govt. has aksed for Rs. 400 crores as drought relief assistance. I do not know how far these reports are true. However, my arithmetic says that the demand of the Tamil Nadu Govt. is not adequate.

Sir, if it rains in Karnataka, the Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu will prosper. Sufficient water will also flow in Palár river in my district if it rains in Karnataka. Even if there is no water in Palar, at least ground water level will increase and cultivation can be carried on by well-irrigation with the help of electricity. That is how North Arcot district used to rank next to Thanjavur in food production in Tamil Nadu.

But, today, Palar river is dry. No water is there in the river. One can see only the sand bed of the river. Newspapers report about the proposed visit of the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi to the drought affected areas in Tamil Nadu. I request that his tour must include North Arcot district also. I request the Prime Minister to visit Dharmapuri district which is the constituency of our Hon. Dy. Speaker.

I need not details the damages this drought has caused to agriculture; extensive damage has been caused. I request the Govt. to provide an *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 per acre to every affected agriculturist in the State.

Next is about the demand in respect of the Finance Ministry. I wholeheartedly welcome the loan melas. Though, at present, there exists financial constraints to organise these loan melas on large scale any further, I would like to request the Govt. to provide loans to 2000 to 3000 farmers or weavers in every block particularly when severe drought conditions are prevailing. These loans may be provided either under the famous loan mela schemes or under any other new scheme. Finance Ministry may kindly consider this.

Sir, there are coin mints situated in many parts of the country. There is no coin mint in Tamil Nadu. I request the Govt. to set up a coin mint in Pallipattu in my constituency.

Sir, there is a large BHEL unit in Ranipet in my constituency. Before the establishment of this unit and thereafter, the authorities of this unit always resorted to employing personnel outside the district and the State. Local labour is not at all preferred. The local residents are aggrieved over this particularly when their families are starving due to the prevailing drought conditions and when the employees in the unit who are from outside the district and the State are well off. I therefore request that Govt must issue

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

necessary directives for employment of local residents of North Arcot district in the BHEL unit in Ranipet. Even many apprentices who were given 9 months training in that unit were not provided with regular employment.

Besides, these administrative malpractices, the BHEL unit in Ranipet is placing orders for manufacture of ancillary equipments needed for the unit on private firms, thus, fattening the pockets of certain private individuals. These ancillary equipments can be manufactured in the very unit of BHEL itself. This would save enormous amount of expenditure by the Govt.

I also came to know of an order in public sector companies, perhaps recently issued, empowering the top brass in these companies to fix certain pecuniary benefits allowable to them. This power should not be vested with the Managers of these companies as it would lead to financial mismanagement.

Lastly, I request the Central Govt. to increase the allocations provided to the State Govt as drought relief assistance.

It is my bounden duty to convey, at this juncture, the deep faith the people of my constituency have in the leadership of the country under the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

I thank you for the opportunity given.

14.15 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I do not want to cover the points which have already been covered by many of my colleagues in the opposition bench. I will just refer to them and then confine my observations particularly to one point about which, I am sure, you will be very interested.

The points that have already been covered are double digit inflation, the promise during the Budget that deficit will not increase. These are very pertinent questions which have already been put. I just support them and do not want to go into elaboration because I will not be allowed that much time.

I also want to observe one thing that most of the supplementary demands for grants except the drought, are not of such a nature that suddenly they have fallen from the sky. Most of them were known during the presentation of the Budget. Do we take that these were not shown at that time in order not to show a huge deficit? So this is the first batch of supplementary demands which have not come. This could have been very well thought about earlier.

Today I want to concentrate on one small grant because that is connected with a heinous agreement which has the potential danger to our national security and national health. I do not know whether the Minister himself is aware of the implications of Grant No. 19, which is very unusually presented in this Supplementary Grants. Grant No. 19 deals with.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Vaccine. Before you speak I can visualise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In that case, my conclusion should be immediately supported by you because it is a question of national concern.

This Grant is for buying land by the Department of Biotechnology for this vaccine programme. This is a new vaccine programme. This new vaccine programme has been widely reported by the PTI on 16th. What is the opinion of our very many important people in the field of defence science as well as medical department This agreement for which this land is being bought has been signed between the Department of Bio-Technology of ours and the Government of United States.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

What is this supposed to do? This agreement envisages cooperation across the entire spectrum of vaccine-related technology, vaccine field trials and vaccine delivery methodology. It is a very wide range and it has been pointed out by many that under this agreement which is a five-year project, and for which United States will be funding 1.2 dollars - we will have to fund the rest of that 7.2 million dollars I believe - they will get what? They will get access to very important data relating to our people's 'herd structure', that is, their sense of immunity, to what they are immuned, to what extent they are immuned, etc. This is one part of it The latest bio-technology will be imported by the United States for it. Now, what is being said about this by our various experts, let us see. This very PTI report which I referred to earlier, quotes Dr. P.K. Ramachandran, Director of a research institute under Defence Ministry. He says: "I was shocked to see the agreement being signed on television. This is precisely the sort of thing we should avoid." Why he wants to avoid this sort of thing? Because it is being widely discussed that under this agreement this data and samples pertaining to the immunity profiles of and disease patterns among our populations will pass over to the united States These are potentials which can be misused for Biological weapons against our people by the United States Government. Very important people in Defence Ministry have that danger that they are meant to. This is one part of it. So, that is why I am saying that national security is involved in this heinous agreement. Then also the national health. The agreement envisages the field-testing of vaccines. That is one thing about which the ICMR itself also have spoken in a very derogatory manner. The Director General of the Indian Council of Medical Research, Dr. A.S. Paintal has made it clear that he will not allow any vaccine to be tried on Indians unless the same is also approved for use in USA. The ICMR is opposed to foreign funding for epidemiological centre or for the vaccine trials. Why? They have made it clear. When the Argentinian Government entered into some agreement like this, they found that the field-testing that are taking place and also the type of vaccines that are being used, are likely to create a situation where some virus will escape into the environment and the entire environment may be polluted. So, it can create a big danger. In fact the Argentina Government has asked for scrapping the earlier agreement that they made with the people. So why all this big talk about American imperialism destabilisions our Government, though we are destablising our country, and why should our Government enter into agreement with the Americans where the data will be passed on to them, or give them potential to biological warfare and weapons.

I would like to know after all about these talks of non-alignment, how come it may, that these American Bio-technical industries want to come into the third world countries because they cannot directly under certain conditions have their things exported to our country. Through field test they clandestinely want their workers to come to us and thereby affect our country's health. This is not my innovation. This has been widely reported. Even in the *Times of India*, a friendly newspaper to the Government has demanded scrapping of this deed, this kind of agreement that you have gone into. This is Grant No. 19. It relates to this particular agreement. I want the Minister to scrap this deed and even now withdraw Demand No 19 and take measures that these things do not happen.

Because of shortage of time I will not go into details.

Let me again say about drought. Government has provided some funds. About that also our other friends have raised that question - how much is the grant and how much is the loan. I would like to know how much are you keeping for floods or taking into consideration that contingency? My State Government has asked for Rs. 100 crores for floods, as we are facing problem of rehabilitation and all

that. Naturally, I believe, you will have to come out either in the second round-Budget of Supplementary Demand or else, what provision have you made, apart from margin money that this Government is having with you. Much more than that will be required for rehabilitation of the flood victims. I do not see any provision here. Will the Minister tell us?

With these comments, I do oppose the Supplementary Demands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants. There are floods in some parts of the country whereas the other parts are facing severe drought. Madhya Pradesh is facing the worst drought of this century. I would concentrate on Madhya Pradesh with special mention to my constituency, Satna, which is a backward area and predominantly inhabited by Adivasis, Harijans, weaker sections and the poor. A very big project named Bansagar irrigation project is coming up in that area. The concerned Minister said a few days back in this House that out of the total allocation for the project, Rs. 175 crores had been spent on rehabilitation alone so far. I would like the hon. Minister to ensure that at least monitoring is done in this matter. He should try to find out to what extent the people whose land has been sub merged in dam have been satisfied in so far as their rehabilitation is concerned. I am sorry to say that the funds have not been utilised the way they should have been. We have not been able to provide them adequate compensation so far. Nobody knows when this Bansagar dam will be completed. It may take five, ten or even twenty years to complete. There is no deadline, but other developmental activities in the area have been stopped. No roads are being constructed there. No electricity connections are being given to the farmers and no work relating to irrigation is being taken up. Keeping in view the apprehension that this area is likely to be submerged no development activity is taking place. This is most unfortunate and I would like the Government to pay necessary attention to it.

Today, the people of that area are crying for water. There is a river called Chhoti Mahanadi in that area. It is full of water. I took up this matter and asked the State Government as also the State Electricity Board to provide electricity connections to the farmers living along the Chhoti Mahanadi river, for which the latter were prepared to pay, but in vain. No development worth the name is taking place on the pretext that this area is likely to be submerged.

My seond submission is about Bargi Dam. A canal project was sanctioned from this place and this canal was to pass through Maihur, Nagar and Satna districts beside other areas. The project had been sanctioned four years back but the Central Government and the Planning Commission have not sanctioned funds till date I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that funds should be made available for digging this canal up to Satna district under Bargi Dam project It will be quite benefical for the development of the backward area in difficult times like the present one. I submit that attention should be paid towards this.

Thirdly, their is unemployment, starvation and backwardness in that area The people have been exploited there for centuries Till today, no public sector industry has been set up there. The private factories do not provide employment to the local people. Even the lower posts like class III and class IV are filled from outside, whereas there is no dearth of qualified people there for these posts. They are not at all cared. There is actue unemployment in the region. The Central Government should pay attention towards this and should see that some suitable industry is established there, keeping in view the needs of the area. This will provide jobs to the people.

Another thing I want to say is about TV. The areas which have a population of 1.25 lakhs to 1.5 lakhs have already got a TV

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

transmitter. I do not know why the Central Government has been 'kind' not to provide the same facility to Satna. For the last three years I have been raising this demand with all the force at my command, but my voice has not been reaching the authorities. In spite of the announcement made by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi about TV facility, the same has not been provided to Satna. I request that the Government should pay attention towards this and TV transmitter should be installed there. Similarly, it has been said that Vayudoot service will be started from that area. There is an aerodrome which is 30 to 40 years old, the funds for the maintenance of which are provided by the Central Government. But it seems that due to political pressure, Vayudoot service is proposed to be started not from Satna but from a nearby place. The people of Satna will not tolerate this. I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that a place is selected for this service which is economically and commercially viable. We shall vehemently oppose it if this service is started from somewhere else under political pressure.

Reference was made here yesterday in regard to the implementation of the 20 Point Programme. I had to say something but as the time was short, I could not express my views. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that perhaps Madhya Pradesh was the First State in the country where Land Ceiling Act was passed. I was also a member of the Cabinet there and the Land Ceiling Act was passed there in 1972.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): It was passed in Hyderabad in 1954.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: I would like to point out one thing that the Nawab of Bhopal had set up a Sugar factory at Schore near Bhopal and 8 to 10 thousand acres of land were acquired for this purpose. The farmers were given compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 to 15 per acre. The whole Chunk of this land is irrigated. Dams and ponds have been constructred around that land and every inch of it is irrigated. That land was acquired for growing sugarcane to be used to produce sugar. But later on the Nawab sold the factory to some private party. The position now is that wheat, soyabean, rice and other crops are being grown on this 6 thousand acres of land. These persons are in possession of the bureaucrats and officers they are mainpulating so as to save their land from the provisions of Land Ceiling Act. Although this matter concerns the State Government yet I would request that the Central Government should look into the matter and after taking over land under the Land Ceiling Act, may distribute it among the poor.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. One thing more and I am done. There are some mines belonging to Bokaro Steel Plant in Satna. Regrettably, even now contract system is continuing in this Government Undertaking. The management employ the labourers and give them wages. In some cases private parties or the contractors bring labourers and do not give them even half of the minimum wages. In this way, they are exploiting human beings. How can we tolerate this thing? I had raised my voice against this but no action has been taken in this regard. I want that action should be taken in this regard. I want that action should be taken in this matter.

With these words, I support the Suplementary Demands.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted was only 4 hours. So, Mr. Janga Reddy is the last speaker. You take only 5 minutes and conclude. After that, the hon. Minister will reply.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanam-Konda): I want 10 minutes.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, only 5 minutes The time allotted was only 4 hours.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise only a few points on this important issue. One thing that I want to ponit out is that in the Central Hall, the Government employees approach us for gas connections. There is no such thing in Warangal and Hyderabad. Then why such thing is happening in Delhi? In Warangal and Hyderabad, one can get gas connection in a very short time but the same is not true of Delhi. I would like to say that more connections should be released where the demand is more so that the people may not have to approach M.Ps

Now I come to the Communications Department. You have imposed ban on opening Branch Post Offices in villages. They are not being opened even after granting sanction because you have imposed financial restriction saying 'please do not open' The hon. Minister should withdraw this ban as soon as possible It is essential to open small post offices in the villages. Andhra Pradesh is not having the requisite number of post offices. If post offices are opened there at smaller distance, the rural economy as also the rural development will get a boost

People have fought war of independence against the Nizam of Hyderabad. Now they are being granted freedom fighter 'Samman Pensions' But this pension is not being given to the genuine persons who have actually fought this war of Independence. For this purpose, you have formed a committee comprising Sarva Shri (i) Govinda Saraf (2) Thirumala Rao and (3) Chandrakar. Members from three areas, namely the old Karnataka, Maharashtra and Telengana have been included in it. Now one more member Shri K.V. Narasimha Rao who is closely related to one of our senior Union Minister has also joined the Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

An hon. Member was saying loudly that Brahmins are running the country. In this Committee also all Members are Brahmins. I would also like to say that such persons are being granted pensions who have neither undergone imprisonment nor have any evidence to the effect that they were associated with the war of Independence. As I said earlier, there are four members in this Committee. Only such persons should be granted pensions who went underground to work for Independence or were sent to camps. But they are not being given pension. Sitting in Vijaywada and other cities, the members of the Committee are granting pension to such persons who have never handled even a gun . These persons have accepted Swatantrata Samman Pension also. When the Committee was asked how many such persons are there, they submitted a list of 1100 selected names. They said that when so many thousands of persons are being given pension what is the hitch in granting pension to these 1100 persons.

DR. G S. RAJHANS: How all this is related to supplementary demands?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR CHAIRMAN: What is this? You have been given only five minutes. Please conclude.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI. C. JANGA REDDY: On this issue, he was given Andhra Kesari Prakasam.

[*Translation*]

Crores of rupees are being wasted. I am telling this in order to bring it to your notice. All these things are taking place in the name of war of Independence. We know what is war of Independence.

Shri. B. Satyanarayan Reddy, whom Shri Ranga knows had written an article in

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

which he has mentioned about the Hyderabad Independence Struggle in 1947-48.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you talking in Telugu? You started to speak in Hindi.

[*Translation*]

In that article he has written that there were hardly twenty persons associated with it.

[*English*]

SHRI. C. JANGA REDDY: I am giving some statistics.

[*Translation*]

This book was published in 1972. The Congress Party had given a list of 1100 persons so that scheme could be sanctioned but ** and by using the influence they got the list of underground workers sanctioned and by now six thousand persons are getting pension. A17 years old girl, a youth aged 37 years and a person aged 45 years are getting pension.....(*Interruptions*)

I know about the scheme. It is like selling water mixed in milk. Shri.B. Satyanarayan Reddy had written an article in 1972 in which he referred to twenty camps. But at the time of sanction it went up to 42. Shri K.V. Narasimha Rao, who is a member of the Screening Committee had also submitted a list carrying names of 100 persons and by the next meeting got the name of 250 persons sanctioned.....(*Interruptions*)

I would like to tell that this thing is causing loss to the tune of crore of rupees to the exchequer.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr.Janga Reddy, you have made enough. You have made your point very clear. Please conclude.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): He should give a notice when he wants to make some reference....

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: This is the list which was given by the State Congress people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: When a name is to be mentioned, a notice should be given to this effect.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I am not making allegations. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR CHAIRMAN: Why do you get into controversies? As far as possible, try to avoid names. They are not to be mentioned without permission.(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: At the time when pension was not being granted, there were twenty camps and when pension was started, the number of camps rose to 42. In 1974, 81 and 82 when the Congress prepared list in the name of State Advisory Committee, there were 600 persons in the list of underground workers. It was rejected because there was no evidence. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: This is not authentic. I challenge. This is wrong.

[*English*]

Who knows it? You should give notice before making any reference.....(*Interruptions*).

MR.CHAIRMAN: You cannot do like this.....(*Interruptions*)

** Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Everything looks pale to the jaundiced eye.....(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Qureshi, please let him conclude. Mr. Janga Reddy, I have given you only five minutes.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this item is only 2 hours. The Minister has to reply now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: If you want, you can see the recommendations of the State Advisory Committee. If this is wrong, you tell us in the next session what is the truth. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: The reference to Shri * * has to be expunged. (*Interrputions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): He is not mentioning about Shri * * but he is mentioning about Shri* *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want that any name should be mentioned. He should not have referred to it. That will not go on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: When asked from the Camp Incharge as to how many persons worked, he initially mentioned very small number but later on instead of 1000, cases of 6000 persons were sanctioned. (*Interruptions*)

This is bogus. The members who are in the committee do not understand even the meaning of independence. Most of the persons who are getting pension are not freedom fighters. A number of cases have been rejected by the Advisory Committee because they have no evidence. Actually the persons for whom this Committee has been constituted are not getting any benefit. Those who greased the palms of the members and the incharge of the Committee are getting pension.

[*English*]

I am not a freedom-fighter. My father is not a freedom-fighter I was a spectator. I know what was the movement. I was a small boy, a 11 year old boy at that time.

[*Translation*]

I was a student of fourth class at that time Another child who was then a student of second class is getting pension. Are these the recommendations of the Committee on Freedom fighters? I will not hesitate in telling his name * *

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am going to call the next Member Mr. Janga Reddy, I am asking you to conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: It is a dole programme for the Congress workers. It should be discontinued. I would like to tell. ..(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: On a point of order Under rule 353, no allegation of a defamatory nature can be made against anybody without giving prior notice Therefore, all those names which he mentioned should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name are not going on record. I have already said that names will not go on record.

**Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: This is the bogus screening Committee. I have worked in the Chanda Committee. I have submitted an application saying that if the Committee is not recognised, send it to the Mahendra Committee. I know about it. It seems from the report that 95 per cent people out of six thousand belong to Warangal and Karim Nagar.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: MR. Janga Reddy, I am asking you to conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: What is Swaraj, what is Nizam. Those persons do not know anything about it. One who paid Rs. Ten thousand, his application was sanctioned. We have worked but our application was not accepted. Such type of bogus work is going on. You get the recommendations of the Committee investigated by a magistrate. Our State Government is getting them investigated and a number of persons are being detected.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to conclude or not? I have to call the next Member. Then I will say that nothing will go on record. I will ask them not to record anything. Please conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I would like to say that it is not a programme for granting pension to the freedom fighters but a programme to grant dole to the Congress Workers. I would like to demand that this Committee should be scrapped at the earliest. None of their recommendations should be accepted.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call the next Member, if you do not conclude.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: You also belong to Andhra, Madam.

[*Translation*]

Shrimati Dikshit You may, just listen, please I want that he may be placed under suspension early and issued show cause notice. It may also be ascertained who is its incharge. These people travel by first class.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof Ranga. I have called the next speaker. Mr. Janga Reddy, nothing will go on record. I am asking them not to record whatever you say. Prof. Ranga.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY **.

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Madam Chairman, I wanted to speak on a very important question but Mr. Janga Reddy has succesfully confused the whole House by his speaking about something which is absolutely irrelevant.(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Please resume your seat.

PROF.N.G. RANGA: He went on quoting my name. Thank God he has not said that any of my relatives are involved in any of these Committees. Committees were appointed by the Government of India, by State Governments. Now those Governments were liable to be controlled by their own legislatures. It is for them to say whether a Committee is a bogus one or not, whether a Committee should be dismissed or not, whether a Committee's recommendations were accepted. Thousands of people who did not deserve to be

* Not recorded

given concessions are being given and they are all enjoying I thought they were Razakars and not these ordinary villagers. They were somebody else. But, instead my Hon friend wants us to believe the ordinary folk Razakars in Hyderabad. Anyhow, whatever it is, it has no relevance at all to this particular question which we are discussing. I do not want to accept any responsibility.

(*Interrputions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should not interfere like this. Please resume your seat

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF N.G. RANGA: Now I can understand, Madam Chairman, how my Hon friend must have stumped his

(*Interruptions*)

The way he has managed to come over to this House by producing before them things which did not exist, which he brought out somehow or other from his pocket, from juggler's box and made them confuse to such an extent that they voted for him and sent him here to this House

I wish to draw the attention of the House to a very important Demand No.69. I wish to express a word of praise, Madam to the Government and also to the Finance Ministry for having brought this Supplementary Demand 69 for Surface Transport and for having brought into existence what is known as Inland Waters Authority of India. From the days of the birth of Congress itself, we have been decrying the British team of not developing, undermining the inland water ways, inland surface development also in preference to the development of railways which was then a private enterprise of the British industry and for which the British used to guarantee a minimum profit also There used to be a great canal known as Bakhingom canal that used to run over a distance of 600 or more miles, all the way from Kakanada right down to Madras and even further down to Nagapattanam But that was discouraged, that was afterwards abandoned as an Inland Waterways by the British in preference to the railways At long last, now our Government has come to realise that although they have doubled the railway line, it is not enough to carry on the ever increasing transport demand that we are having because of our economic and industrial development

15.00 hrs.

Therefore they have thought of renewing and renovating this great canal; I congratulate them on this. I also congratulate on having chosen one of our old colleagues, Mr.Arakal as its Chairman. He is a very dynamic man; I wish him all the success in his venture.

I want that some attention should be paid to two-three other aspects also. The Nagarjuna Right Canal and the Nagarjuna Left Canal are being developed principally for irrigation purposes. I want them to be reorganised in such a manner, with the necessary technical equipment, that they can be utilised for waterways also.

Similarly, the Telugu-Ganga project, which my Hon.friend was talking about, was known as Sangameswara Project at one time. That should be developed as a multi-purpose project, so that it should serve as surface water canal from Madras to Nagapattinam—also it should be extended to Buckingham Canal.

I know that from Allahabad right upto Calcutta the Canga is proposed to be developed further as a waterway. But I want greater attention to be given in all these directions. Hundreds of crores, even thou-

**Not recorded.

[Prof. N G. Ranga]

sands of crores are well worth investing in this. I would like that the Government must make haste about it because we know that as a matter of industrial development it is not possible, however anxious we may be, to develop more and more of the railways. It is not possible for the Government to manufacture the necessary equipment like wagons and the rest of it needed by the railways. Therefore, in order to supplement the railways, waterways have to be developed. They have to be developed just as fast as we are now trying to develop the railways. Everyone knows that it is many times cheaper to develop surface waterways than to develop the railways. The sooner the Government makes up its mind to place funds at the disposal of these authorities, not merely the year-to-year grants, but permanent grants as capital investment, the better it would be for the development of our country.

So far as the political pensions are concerned, I can tell you that I am not satisfied with the tardy manner in which the Central Authority here is disposing of the thousands of applications pending before them Here or there, there may be one or two black sheeps. I don't know anything about the Telangana *tamasha*. But on the whole, 90 to 95% of the people who have applied for it are the genuine sufferers. But quite a number of them do not satisfy all the conditions that are stipulated. Therefore, some people die without getting anything at all.Only the other day I found a friend of mine who had worked with us. He was in the hospital suffering from diabetis. His head was operated and he died Now his wife is there, we have to ask for the pension. Would she get it? It would not be possible. Why? Because a condition was not satisfied. When he was in the underground, he had to be in the under ground in houses the owners of which are not his relatives. But unfortunately for him, he was hiding in a house which belonged to one of the relatives of his father-in-law. Therefore, he could not be given any pension. Now he died and his wife cannot get it. How old are these people who have been asking for this pension? They are past 70 years. Many of them are even older than that. They are in a very dilapidated condition, physically incapable of looking after themselves. Here and there inspite of some mistakes made to grudge granting of pension to such people who have suffered for the sake of the country is not a dignified thing.

DR.DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, on page 8 it has been mentioned as International Monetary Fund. I think it is International Monetary Loan. The amount mentioned is Rs. 153 crores. Perhaps at the Budget time there will be another Rs. 339 crores. So it will come to about Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores every year. We are making this payment towards the external loans. The total amount of these loans is Rs.39,000 crores. It is a huge amount. These amounts are increasing so much that inspite of making this payment the amount is going to increase because the value of rupee as compared to 1960-61 and 1987 has gone down from 100 paisa to 14 paisa. So we should not take such external loans because the rupee value is going down. It is a serious danger for our economy.

On page 13 there is mention of Rs. 5 crores for organising Return Festival of USSR, Japan Month, etc. I am not against it. I think it is only an advance and the Government is going to spend much more. Another Rs. 4 crores have been shown for the celebration of the 40th year ot Independence. When the country is facing such a drought there should be considerable reduction in the expenditure of all these things.

Now a word about ONGC. You are giving Rs. 52 crores for the special equipment. I am concerned with that because I am dealing with their workers. Equipment worth Rs. 100 crores is lying. The work is not being given to Mazagon Docks but is being given to the Korean Company. So you should see that whatever you are spending is used for the national interest

as a whole. Time has also come that when you are spending for the public sector you should consider all these things.

Now after giving the loans to the few big houses what is happening. I think there is no record in any office of the Government about it. Lot of talk of black-money and parallel economy is going on in this country. Now time has come when in our country free economy, giving of concessions to big industrialists is not going to work because ours is a backward country. Only about fifty to hundred big houses are taking all the advantage. On sick industries crores of rupees are going to be wasted. In the textile industry, as has also been mentioned by Mr. Murli Deoras Rs. 1500 crores bank money has been cheated. Who is going to recover it? Another Rs. 750 crores we are going to give for modernisation. These big people have cheated and kept the money in the Swiss and other banks. A parallel economy is rising in the country. Rs. 2000 crores worth of cloth is smuggled in this country. There is black-money to the tune of Rs. 50,000 crores in the Swiss and other banks. The big houses taking all the advantages by way of concessions etc. is resulting into black-money. That is a very bad picture of this country If such a thing goes on then I am afraid nothing will get solved.

The per capita income as per Seventh Plan is Rs. 35 per family. That means Rs. 7 per man per day. I want to know how many people in this country are getting Rs. 7 per day and per family Rs. 35 per day. It amounts to Rs. 1000 per month per family. Last year it was Rs. 6.50. Now it has been shown as Rs. 7. I think not even 90 per cent families are earning Rs. 35 daily. In your whole economy the advantage is given to the top five-six people as their interests tally with the top politicians. The distribution of this economy in this country is going on very poorly.

Madam, regarding unemployment, during the Seventh Plan period, about four crore people are unemployed. The Government is not giving figures during the last two budgets. Every year, 80 lakh people are to be given jobs. In the private sector, the industrialists having a share capital of one crore of rupees have done wonderfully well. Their assets, profit and turnover have gone up but the employment potential has not risen. Their exports have gone down by 30 per cent. The bank borrowings went up by 66 per cent. This is the picture of the big industrial houses. It shows that they are taking money from this Government. These big houses are expanding too much, but only at the cost of national economy where there is no employment potential; the export is going down. The country is going to dogs. This shows that all these people are running the business with the Government money as their bank borrowings went up by 66 per cent. Such type of economy is going on in this country.

Madam, it is high time that the Government should come out strongly to handle such types of economic offenders and see that the interests of the average men are protected. Nothing is passing on to the lower strata, to the village level. The interests of the poor man must be protected. You call it any 'ism'. But I don't think by giving a sum of Rs. 100 crores to the Tatas the economic conditions of the workers in U.P. would improve. That type of economy is being followed during the last 40 years. Therefore, I oppose this demand and conclude myself.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) . Madam Chairman, I am thankful to all the Hon'ble Members who have participated in this discussion about the Demands for Grants, I very much appreciate the main points they have raised showing their concern about the price rise, natural calamity situation particularly drought and flood in the country and about meeting the hardships of the people. These are the main points which have been raised. Before I dwell on them, certain other individual points concerning various Ministries also have been raised. In some

[Shri B.K Gadhvi]

areas, even the duties which need to be performed by the State Governments also have been brought to our notice.

So far as Government of India's various Ministries are concerned I would assure that we have noted down scrupulously all the points raised by you concerning those Ministries. They will be sent to the concerned Ministries with a direction that they be attended to and replied to you under intimation to us.

Madam, one apprehension and criticism which came from the Members sitting opposite was that it is going to increase the deficit. Because we have come with supplementary demands at this juncture, to come to a conclusion that it is going to add to the deficit is not a right conclusion. Even when the budget was presented, at that time, Prime Minister as Finance Minister had assured the House that this deficit projected in the budget papers would not be allowed to grow. If at all we come for supplementary demands, we would try to locate either matching savings or the increased revenue receipts Therefore, in these supplementary demands brought before the House, out of a total of Rs. 687.77 crores, so far as the savings are identified, although there is no cash outgo from the Consolidated Fund, it amounts to Rs. 291.41 crores. So, it has got no relevance at all. The balance at present, where savings are yet to be identified, is Rs. 396.36 crores only. This is needed because of various pressing demands, and particularly the Members must have observed that in the area of helping the States in meeting the natural calamities situation. I am sorry to observe that one very senior and learned Member observed that there is discrimination; West Bengal is not being given and that Punjab is being given more.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I said all the States.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: His reference was to Punjab. What did we give to Punjab? Yesterday only was passed the Supplementary Demands for Punjab. From February to May there were very severe rains, hailstorms and storms in Punjab and consequently, the farmers suffered a great damage to their crop which was already on the threshing floor, which was about to be harvested and, therefore to go to their succour relief was granted and that has been included. It is not in any other way.

But I can tell you one thing that so far as drought relief or so far as relief because of the floods, or because of the earthquakes—last year we had earthquake in Himachal Pradesh—is concerned, Government of India would never discriminate between State and State and relief is to be given to the people and people belong to this nation and we belong to the people. Therefore, there would never be any discrimination, but the amount given as a relief is based on certain norms. When the Central teams go, when they assess the situation, when they assess the demand, when tney recommend, then a very high level Committee is constituted and that assesses and proposes what should be the relief given based on the memorandum submitted by the State Government as well as the information and the expenditure figures etc. provided by the State Government. Therefore, I once again can reiterate that there is never any discrimination. So far as some of the States are concerned, what they were entitled to get by way of help, they were granted over and above that. Successively for 3,4 years Rajasthan, Gujarat and some other parts are under heavy drought. Not a drop of water came from the sky. We gave a grant of wheat because we have taken a vow that there should not be any starvation death in this country. As far as the implementation programme is concerned, the State Governments manage the relief programmes. We only give them the money and the necessary equipments. We give the help, wherever it is required, by providing wheat, rice, etc.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Sir, in Andhra Pradesh all the parties including the Congress Party felt that they

were given a raw deal and the necessary assistance is not forthcoming from the Centre. May I request you kindly to look into that and give an answer?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: That claim is untenable. There is no question of party. As per the norms, as per the requirements, and as per the assessment Andhra Pradesh has also been given the necessary assistance. And here I may tell you that last year when the heavy flood came in Andhra Pradesh, it was not in a position to spend even the amount that was given to it.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: That is a wrong Statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: And therefore they sought extension for the... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I will tell you, do not jump. And, therefore, they sought extension for spending that amount on the plea that because there was floods they could not put up the bridge. Then even the extension was granted.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How can they spend money when the flood is on? So, please do not say like that.(*Interruptions*)

Why cannot you say that how much money was given and for what purpose? You are speaking here like a layman, not like the Minister. Give the figure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Datta you should not say like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many times do I have to repeat it? You cannot force him like that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He has got the figures with him. So, he should quote the figures.

MR.CHAIRMAN: Please have patience.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not proper Mr. Reddy.

MR M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Are we here to keep quite? We are not here to keep quite.

SHRI B.K GADHVI: I am not pointing to any of you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Madam, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your point of order?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: The Minister can emphasise on the performance of the State Government without any valid reasons and the basic data and should we take it silently without protesting against it? I think it is in our right to demand the figures from the Minister. No justice is meted out to the people of Andhra Pradesh. All the political parties have joined together and have made a representation to the Central Government

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order. You want to have certain clarifications.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: May I ask the Minister that whether in course of speech he will justify that when Punjab is given 91 crores while the rest of the State of India together have been given 225 crores which should have got 30 times what Punjab has been given, so what is the rationale behind it?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Because they are killing people there.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I do not know, let him say so.

(Interruptions)

(*Translation*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY You give more to those who create disturbances.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I am not going to yield. You take your seat.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: You give more to those who create disturbances.....

(Interruptions)

(English)

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, you please take your seat.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I had posed a question but you have given a very general reply that no one is discriminated against You justify how Punjab can be given 91 crores and the rest of India only 150 crores.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: If you do not have patience, then I cannot help it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You first hear him Mr. Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You only said that nobody is discriminated against but...

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I have not finished my speech. You should not be so impatient. Unnecessarily you are jumping to the conclusion.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Datta please do not interfere.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I do not know whether there is any rule for running commentary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please hear him first. He is still replying.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He is saying things for which he does not have any figure.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: The point which I was trying to make was that for relief measures we do not even go into the technicalities. Therefore, even in the cases where technically a financial year might be over and a State would have been obliged to spend a particular amount within a particular time frame, even in such cases we have made relaxations on the legitimate ground and we have given the extensions. That was the point which I was trying to bring to the notice of the House. So far as drought in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I am sorry to say that up till now we have not received memorandum from Andhra Pradesh seeking for the assistance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: We have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister when he visited Andhra Pradesh on the 8th of tnis month. Without finding out the exact facts don't cast aspersions on the State Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raghuma Reddy, please sit down. Whatever he wants to say, please let him say. You have to hear him. When you have spoken, he heard you patiently. Do not interrupt him. Let him reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: He is not giving the correct picture. Why don't you pull him up? Why can't you ask him... Why did he come without facts *(Interruptions)* You please tell him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot compel the Minister to speak either this way or that way. He is replying. You please listen.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: We did give a memorandum to the Prime Minister. A team from the State Government came here yesterday. Unfortunately, they could not meet the Prime Minister. He is not giving the correct facts. He is casting aspersions on the State Government..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are interrupting too much.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I do not know it exactly. They might have requested the Prime Minister. But the memorandum as such giving details about assistance required for drought has not yet been received by us. I maintain that..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: I repeat that our State Government has given a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 8th of this month. You may find out *.....(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, this is not proper. Please take your seat.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: The hon. Minister is misleading the House. Don't we have a right to set the record straight?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please listen. He is replying.

(Interruptions)

SHRI.B.K. GADHVI: Some people claim the expertise of frogs in jumping. I cannot claim to have such expertise..

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What is he saying?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Well, I may be weak in English. I am not an Oxonian.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not like these direct exchanges.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I would like to inform that Government of India is more than keen to tackle the drought and flood situation and we have taken action to meet the situation.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Uptill now, what have they done?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I am not responding to you. Why do you disturb me? We already have a Cabinet Committee on drought.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Cabinet Committee on drought....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not like these interruptions. You please listen to his reply.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: He should have the facts. Without any facts, why should he come before the House?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I am not yet to take advice from you When you become a Minister, you behave in your own way.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He will become a Minister.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I wish him well.

MR.CHAIRMAN: Do not reply to them. You please go on with your reply.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: But they are interrupting me Madam.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is our birth right to interrupt.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Then, enjoy your birth right.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: If the Minister has nothing concrete to say, he need not say anything. He is not replying to the questions raised by us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: On this count, we already have five parameters. We have written to the Chief Ministers. The Prime Minister has written to the Chief Minister to give check points and we are making all efforts on a war footing to meet the situation. Steps are being taken to help. Already, huge demands are there. We assure the House and the nation that so far as drought is concerned, no efforts will be spared in meeting the situation and in giving succour to the affected people.

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

Now I would like to mention a point about price rise. So far as price situation is concerned, we know that because of seasonal factors and also because of drought, there are difficulties and the prices of essential commodities are on the rise. We are taking care of essential commodities through the public distribution system. We are strengthening the PD system. More foodgrains, more sugar and more edible oil are put in the market through the Public Distribution System. It goes to the people and the Government is keeping a watch. Therefore, the picture which is visualised by my friend sitting opposite always with pessimism, is not correct.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am optimistic that something will come out of pessimism.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: For the first time, I am yielding. You get up and tell me. Don't sit and talk. This is not the decorum of the House. If you know about the decorum, then please get up and tell me what you want.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Amal Datta, I have been telling you not to have direct exchanges. If you want to ask anything, you ask him. You get up and take the permission of the Chair and then ask.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I want to ask one thing.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I have permitted only Mr. Amal Datta.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will you explain what had happened in Kalahandi, Orissa?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I am not yielding to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He is asking me to stand up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Amal Datta, I don't like this.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: He is saying that like a Headmaster.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: He is not even fit to be the Headmaster. That is the difficulty.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At least he is not fit enough to be a Minister in that sense.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Amal Datta raised a point about SDFC's loan to shipping development. He claims to be a studious man. He says that why this was not included in the Budget. I told him that when the Budget was presented, SFDC was in existence. It was wound up only on the 3rd April, 1987. After the wounding up, the fund came to the Government. Therefore the commitment which that company made in the past were to be honoured. Therefore, there is no cash outgo. So, it was not included in the Budget.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Where from the SFDC got the money?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: At that time, it was a company. The money came...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The company is depending on the budgetary grants.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: At that time whatever money was there, it came back to the Government and therefore the commitments were to be honoured. So there is no cash outgo. It was already mentioned.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Have you mentioned that it has come back to the Government? You have not mentioned that.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: On the 3rd April, 1987, it was wound up. Till then, it was in existence.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Have you mentioned it in your Supplementary Budget.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: It needed to be mentioned in your mind, not here.

Mr. Murli Deora also has raised this point. And this is the clarification for him.

So far as high interest rate is concerned, Mr. Deora has admitted that we have already brought it down by one per cent.

Regarding other grants, I very well appreciate the observations made by Prof. Ranga. He is very much right in saying that we have to augment the other means of transport. Therefore, the inland waterways are being developed.

The projects which Mr. K.P. Singh Deo referred for Orissa and Prof. Ranga also referred for Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, I would pass on their requests to the concerned Ministers.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Madam, with your permission I want to ask one question. When I pointed out about this infamous Vaccine Action Programme and the agreement...

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Again you are impatient. I have not said that now.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Oh, I thought, because you are winding up.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee referred about the grants on vaccines. That grant is merely made for the acquisition of land. But so far as the hazards she has pointed out are concerned i.e. about the collaboration, I can assure her this much—of course, vaccines are needed in the country for immunizing people from the diseases. *(Interruptions)* There are various types of vaccines—not one; there are various types of vaccines for various types of diseases. But I can assure you that the fear that she has expressed, *viz.* that there would be a chemical warfare on the country by America or that it would lead to so many rections because of passing the information to America—about all these things, I can say in one sentence that sofar as the detrimental aspects of that project are concerned, we will keep a close watch and we would ensure that it would not be on the lines of what Argentina feared.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: How can you do that? Our scientists themselves are protesting...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K GADHVI: Our scientists are capable of taking care of this. On that count, there should not be any apprehension in your mind. We have come across Press reports, but we would ensure that the red signals pointed out in the Press reports do not really occur. On that, we will strictly keep monitoring and vigilance, and you need not have any fear over this.

With these words, Madam, I think generally I have covered the main points of the Members; and regarding specific points, as I have already stated, whatever they have stated will be kept in mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: What about that bungling of Rs five crores in the payment of pension *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Your point has already been covered by Mr. Ranga, and, therefore, I need not advert to it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Ranga was there...*(Interruptions)* Will the Commission of Enquiry be constituted?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, please resume your seat. Why do you go back to the Supplementary Demands? Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 10, 18, 21, 22, 24, 27, 40, 42, 44, 46, 53, 58, 64, 66, 69 and 77."

The motion was adopted

15.39 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DEVASTATING FLOODS IN ASSAM, BIHAR, WEST BENGAL AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY— Contd.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up further discussion on the situation arising out of the devastating floods in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and other parts of the country resulting in immense loss of life and property and remedial measures taken by the Government in that regard.

Now Mr. Haren Bhumij will continue his speech

SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ (Dibrugarh): While going to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence the country faced severe drought in one part as well as devastating flood in the other part. Assam, Bihar and West Bengal and some parts of the country are now in the grip of flood. Sharing the woe and misery of the flood affected people of these States, I confine myself to the State of Assam.

Monsoon greeted the N.E. region in April-May in time showing a deaf ear to the other parts of the country. The first wave of flood in May-June was a blessing divinely bestowed upon the human being of the State of Assam. But because of heavy and continuous rainfall in June-July, particularly in Arunachal and Assam the water level of the Brahmaputra and Longal and their tributaries rose alarmingly above the danger level inundating hectares and hectares of paddy land. In the successive second wave of flood in June-July vast area of 13 districts viz. Nalbari, Borpeta, Dhubri, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Sonitpur, Lakshimpur, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nagaon, Kokrajha, including Dibrugarh came under the grip of flood. According to the official record of the State affected, the figures are like this: area being—2.12 lakh hectares; population—25.56 lakhs; villages—2716 nos; families—527.9 thousands; loss of life—12 nos.; loss of cattle—1146; roads affected—729; bridges & culvert—1093 nos; damage to roads including erosion—1117.8 kms; crop affected area—177.7 thousands hectares. The total loss estimated to be incurred as a result of flood damage to the crops was Rs. 24.85 crores; value of crop loss being estimated at market rate. This was the official report of assessment upto mid of July; unofficially damage and loss were much more.

Occurrence of flood in Assam is not a news, but recurrence of successive waves of flood within the year and every year is certainly most pathetic and deplorable. While the central team at the initiative of the Government of India visited the State a few days ago to assess the loss and damage caused by the flood of June-July, the State has come under the grip of successive third wave of flood which spread over to all the 18 districts of the State of Assam, submerging new areas including the 37 & 52 National Highways and rail tracks in several places causing disruption of traffic both roads and rails till yesterday. Even Indian Airlines could not operate beyond Gauhati because of worst weather. Army was out to help the authorities as the flood

situation aggravated further According to recent news the district Dibrugarh is worst affected where 21,000 hectares of crop land has been affected. The old and famous Assam Medical College and the district jail have been alerted. The very existence of Dibrugarh was theatened.

The water level of the 800-kilometre Brahmaputra has crossed the danger level several metres—more than two metres—here and there Though the actual assessment of the loss and damage caused by the successive third wave of flood all throughout the State is yet to be known from the State Government and the Central team of the Union Government, yet the most grave situation of the State can easily be assessed, without cultivation of imagination In view of the heavy loss and damage caused by the three successive waves of flood the financial assistance for relief and rehabilitation to the State of Assam to the tune of Rs 3 crores is not at all adequate. It is something like pouring a spoon of milk in a drum of water

Let the impression of the Chief Minister of Assam who has accused the Government of India of showing apathy towards the State be not substantiated. I would urge upon the Government of India to extend adequate and sufficient financial assistance to tackle this problem. There should be a clear directive to the State, while extending the financial assistance that the amount given should be used for the purpose it is given. Under no circumstances should it be transferred to some other purpose.

The river Brahmaputra, son of Brahma, bearing the name in masculine gender, is as furious as Shiva. Hectares and hectares of tea plantation areas are being eroded every year by this river. This Brahmaputra river has to be controlled. For this I would like to request that both short term as well as long term measures must be adopted. Among short term measures, the breached dykes and embankment should be swiftly erected, because the occurrence of the successive fourth wave of flood cannot be ruled out in September and October.

The Brahmaputra Board which was constituted under the Act must be activated. It must not be left to exist only on paper. The Master Plan chalked out by the Board should be given a serious and sincere thought.

The solution to the problem of recurrence of floods lies in taking up long term measures for which national comprehensive programmes are called for.

While concluding, I want to say, that in view of the severe drought throughout in one part of the country as well as devastating flood in the other part of the country simultaneously, the water resources which are in abundance in the country should be utilised in a proper way. Why should they not be utilised in a proper way the way it deserves? The country should not be left to live solely under the blessings of Nature after four decades of Independence.

*SHRI GOPAL KRISHN THOTA (Kakinada): Madam Chairperson, the floods and droughts have become a regular feature. Floods and droughts are causing enormous damage to both life and property every year.

At the time of these natural calamities, there should be a perfect coordination between the Government and the people. Then only it is possible to confront and overcome the situation. There should also be perfect coordination between the Central and State Govts. I am sorry to say that the Central Govt. has so far failed to discharge its duties effectively.

Madam, there were unprecedented floods in the Southern States during 1986. There was a heavy loss of life and property. Though there were devastating

* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri Gopal Krishna Thota]

floods and much damage had been done, there was no Central assistance to help the affected people. It is the responsibility of the Centre to come to the rescue of the affected people yet the Govt. chose to ignore the loss caused by the natural calamity of a high magnitude. Floods are in full fury once again this year causing much devastation to many North-States like Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal etc. Vast stretches of land in these States are still inundated by the flood waters. Much has to be done to rescue them.

Floods are a common feature in the Southern States. One reason why they are subjected to floods year after year is that there are only a few perennial rivers like Godavari. In my region there are only rivulets like Eleru and Erra Kalva. During rainy season these rivulets and streams which are small and without much depth, while flowing through the hilly regions get swollen and finally result in the floods The inundate all the low lying areas. Sometimes entire villages get washed out. There will be enormous damage to life and property. The loss will be much more if the area is located nearby the sea. The magnitude of loss is unimaginable if there are floods in the river Godavari.

Madam, my region is constantly exposed to floods. If the Elaru reservoir comes up the magnitude of floods will be minimised considerably. But unfortunately the construction of Eleru reservoir is being delayed very much. Eleru reservoir also provides water to the prestigious Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Hence speedy completion of Eleru reservoir is very much necessary in view of its importance not only in averting floods in the area, but also in supplying water to the steel plant.

Similarly there were floods in West Godavari due to the overflowing of Era Kalva. Large areas were inundated and the entire standing crop has been washed out. The loss, both to life and property was quite heavy. Madam, Godavari is a might river. Whenever there are floods on river Godavari the loss will be quite high. It will cripple the life and economy of the entire region. Last year there were floods in the river Godavari which resulted in heavy loss both to life and property. The construction of Polavaram project is the real solution for averting floods of this river. Hence early clearance and execution of this project will go a long way in mitigating the sufferings of the people. The constant fear of threat from floods will be removed from the minds of the people.

Hence once again I emphasise that construction Eleru reservoir and Polavaram project should be completed as early as possible.

Madam, I make a few suggestions to the Govt which may help in fighting the fury of floods effectively

Madam, early warning system is not functioning effectively Seldom the forecast proves correct. I will cite one example. One and a half years ago, the District Collector of Kakinada has informed the people in the lowlying areas to evacuate their villages in view of the warning giving by the weather experts The villagers did not evacuate their places When asked why they did not do so inspite of a cyclone warning, the villagers said that the warning was not correct and hence they did not evacuate When they were asked to explain how they could come to that conclusion, they said that experience has shown that their method of forecasting is more acurate than the weather man's forecast Ultimately their forecast was proved right and the weather man's forecast wrong. This example shows how imperfect the present early warning system is. Hence steps should be taken to make it acurate.

Madam, the present administrative set up is such that a Central Committee visits the flood affected area days after the floods had receded There is an inordinate delay in extending help.

Madam, the Minister has given a reply in this House.

"The States of Assam and Bihar have reported damages due to floods in current monsoon period. Government of Jammu & Kashmir submitted preliminary Memorandum for damages due to hailstorm/heavy rains and floods of May & June, 1987"

Already two months have passed

The Government further says

"The Government of Assam sought assistance for flood relief for Rs. 151 61 crores in 1984-85, Rs. 86 74 crores in 1985-86 and Rs 338.20 crores in 1986-87

The ceiling of expenditure approved for flood relief by the Government of India was Rs 39 12 crores for 1984-85, Rs 22 16 crores for 1985-86 and Rs 31 83 crores for 1986-87"

The State has asked for more funds, but the Central team recommended this small amount What a difference in the next answer The Minister has also given an answer to anoher question as under

"A Central Team is scheduled to visit the States shortly, to make an on the spot assessment of the situation On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure will be approved to the State Government"

This is the answer given by the Minister. After inspection of the Central Team only, the States will get the assistance I think it is not admissible. The Government should think to change the system

Everybody knows about the crop insurance You should also change the policy in this respect.

Hence there is no use of sending a Central Committee after a long delay. The help should be immediate and commensurate with the loss the State had suffered It should not take months and weeks to extend the necessary Central assistance.

Madam, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and conclude.

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH (Banka) Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is good that the Parliament is having discussion on food today It is very serious problem for the country Most parts of the country are facing drought, but at the same time several parts of the country have been hit by floods which have posed a grave threat to the common people

Entire North Bihar, West Bengal and Assam are under the grip of heavy floods The people of these areas are facing great difficulties The Government is also fighting floods with equal promptness to meet the situation But the situation is still not under control The situation is very serious especially in Darbhanga, Madhubani, Purnea, Sitamarhi and Katihar districts of Bihar. The flood water is still increasing with no let up in the rains. People are looking at the sky and praying to God to stop rain, but to no avail People are fleeing towards railway lines and platforms, wherever they find safer places Consequently, a large number of their cattle have perished

The flood has played havoc in 23 districts of Bihar. Other places, where there are no rivers, have also been affected by flood due to freaches in embankments and overflow of canal water. All the houses of poor people have collapsed. Standing crop of paddy have been submerged in water. Maize crop has totally been destroyed It has become a matter of concern for the people as to what could be saved for future. It has become difficult to trace out the location of several villages. Government officials travelling by boats

[Shrimati Manorama Singh]

are not able to spot out the location of the village and cannot say for sure, whether there was any habitation or not. Not only that; about 10 thousand people have been washed away. Most of the bodies have flowed towards Nepal.

Some of the voluntary organisations who were engaged in relief work had their boats capsized in the high current of water and were washed away. Sisters' team of Begusaraj Mission was one such team. Water level of Sone river is far below at Patna at present. But when the water level in the Ganga rises at Patna, it poses a threat to the areas like chapra etc. It may not be possible to estimate the losses till the flood water recedes.

What is needed urgently is that relief material should be sent there expeditiously. Special care should be taken to provide all help to poor people whose homes have either collapsed or have been washed away. As a matter of fact the Central Government grants Rs. 750 to poor people for construction of houses from the relief fund. This amount is very meagre keeping in view the pace at which the prices are rising. I would like to request the Government to increase this amount. The farmers should be supplied seeds, medicines and kerosene. At the same time a team of doctors should also be deputed to check the spread of epidemic. On the one hand, the flood is playing havoc and on the other hand, various diseases are spreading causing deaths. More and more fair price shops should be opened. The public distribution system should be further geared up and the Government should exercise full check over the system. It has been observed that with the increase in demand, commodities disappear from the market. At the same time the people who have these commodities in their shops are facing forcible seizure. Some undesirable elements follow them and snatch away their goods. Their only aim is to meet their selfish ends. I request the Central Government to take effective steps at the appropriate time to undertake relief work. Floods have become a recurring phenomenon. Hence it needs to be given a serious thought.

Bihar faces floods every year. But the Government have not taken any measures to check floods permanently. Siltation in Ganga goes on increasing every year. Forests are being cut indiscriminately. Earlier when steamers were operating in Ganga, the gush of water caused by the steamer did not allow the sand to be deposited at one place. If dredging is not done to clear the sand, the level of sand in Ganga will further go up within a few days. I would, therefore, like to request the Government to pay attention towards it. There are some regions in Bengal. Bihar and Assam where rivers originate from mountains. Therefore, the Central Government should formulate a concrete programme in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States to find a solution to this problem.

The rivers passing through the northern part of Bihar originate from Nepal. Therefore, the situation at these places becomes terrible. The water is flowing above the roof tops. Police Stations and Post Offices have been sub-merged in flood water and movement of trains has come to a halt. It is not possible to narrate the situation prevailing at these places. It is heartening to note that the Hon. Prime Minister is himself going there today to take stock of the situation. I would like to request the Central Government to send the relief material meant for the poor and the weaker sections immediately so that they could stand on their own feet. Sowing of the ensuing Rabi crop will start as soon as the rainy season is over. Arrangements should be made to supply seeds to the farmers and their loans should be written off. They should be extended all possible help. I would like to request that Government should pay special attention towards Darbhanga, Madhubani Purnea and Sitamerhi and start relief work at these places.

I would like to make more submission. Though the damage caused by flood is not

much in our area, yet due to breaches in embankments, several villages have come under the grip of flood. The Government should exercise proper control over the embankments and dams wherever they are constructed. It has mostly been found that embankments are constructed only on paper. They do not exist physically. There should be a proper check on these things. Otherwise they will pose a threat in future. Mr. Speaker, Sir, thousands acres of land have been covered by sand-layers due to breaches in dams and embankments in my area, Bhagalpur-Banka. It has become a problem for the farmers. The land has lost its fertility. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to direct the Government of Bihar to conduct research through their Soil Conservation Department to educate the farmers about the type of crops that can be raised on such sandy soil

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last 7 days, we are discussing in this august House the situation caused by drought which has hit a major part of the country. We are, in fact, fighting a very grim situation. There is nothing wrong in it. But the gravity of floods has over-shadowed the gravity of drought. The speakers who spoke prior to me gave an account of the gravity of the flood situation and it should in no way be under-estimated. Under the drought situation, one can at least think of the future. Whatever foodgrains one is left with, can be preserved Water can be fetched from a distant place. Communication is in no way disturbed and goods can reach the people easily. But flood destructs everything. All means of communication gets disrupted. The farmers loses his all and is left with nothing. We cannot easily imagine the severity of flood. The farmer does not have any bank balance. His house and his granary is his bank balance. When his foodgrains are washed away, he is left with nothing but sobs. The extent to which he has suffered destruction can be imagined only if one goes to Bihar. It is really heartening to know that the Hon. Prime Minister has gone there today to see the situation himself and to find the ways how relief can be provided to the people of that area. The Government is very vigilant about relief. Some of the leading newspapers have carried news reports to the effect that 10,000 people have been washed away. Thank God, they did not put the figure at one lakh. Had they done so, it was difficult to say as to which of the figures was correct because the senerio at these places looks as if the entire habitation is floating on water. Some people have taken shelter on trees and some others have reached safter places located at some height. But nobody knows the whereabouts of the weak people who could not cross the flood waters. Nothing vcan be said with certainty wheter they are alive or have been washed away. The newspapers of Calcutta and Delhi keep on guessing as to the number of casualties and publish news reports on their own assessment. Today, the situation has reached a stage where the entire North Bihar looks like a sea. There seems to be no boundary line between villages and towns. Only water comes in sight everywhere. If today we are able to say with a little bit of courage that we can face this situation, it is because the economy of the country is so sound that we are able to sustain it. Five helicopters of our armed forces have been pressed into service for relief work. Three aircrafts of I.A.F. including the 'Gajaraj' with a loading capacity of as many five trucks have been pressed into service to transport relief material to Purnea and Darbhanga. Efforts are being made on house to house basis that those who have been left behind in their houses do not remain hungry or face shortage of foodgrains. The country's economy is so sound that we are in a position to make arrangements for their food. Every effort is being made to collect puri, bread and gram and other items of general use, to be supplied to these people. *(Interruptions)*

DR. G. S. RAJHANS: People are starving for the last 13 days.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: I am telling what I have seen there. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey, you please address the chair. Do not reply to his points. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: We people belong to Bihar. All people whether working in an industrial area or living in any other part of Bihar have been engaged in this task. I would like to inform you that the coal mine workers have resolved.....

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I have not followed the point raised by Mr. Rajhans.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS: I have just come from that area. About 1.5 crore people are trapped and marooned. They are starving for the last 13 days. They have not got any food.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the workers of industrial area have resolved that they will contribute a day's salary and collect the amount for providing relief to the people trapped in flood and those affected by drought. The total amount comes to about Rs. 4 crores. All the workers belonging to different trade unions sat together and took this decision. Especially, the working in factories in all the areas have resolved that they will collect at least one cloth from each family and provide relief to flood vicitims. Truck loads of clothes are being collected and sent to Patna. From there, these clothes are being airlifted and supplied to the needy people. But this would not be a solution to the problem. Every year floods hit Bihar. Sometimes the gravity is more and sometime it is less.

The situation in Gandak river is that water has flowed 400 feet above the river level. Anybody can imagine that no embankment can sustain this overflow of water. The situation was so grave that it did not allow any means of communication to work. Everything has gone out of gear. Arrangements will have to be made to repair it afresh. Roads will have to be constructed Nominal relief will not serve the purpose. This requires investment on a massive scale. The Government of Bihar has requested the Central Government to sanction at least Rs. 200 crores so that the means of communication, already snapped, can be set right. Due to waterlogging, the standing crops have been destroyed. Foodgrains stored in the houses have also exhausted. Now the problem before tthe people is where to get wheat seeds from for sowing because the flood water has washed away all their foodgrains stored in their granaries. A major part of the country has also been affected by drought and people are facing crisis. Under the circumstances the Government will have to make arrangements for the supply of seeds right from now. If I do not touch all the points we cannot have proper assessment. Therefore, I want you to have some pity. We want that we must chalk out future plans in this regard. Every year we face floods and seek relief. The people have stared saying that relief itself has become like a crop. We do not want to be given relief on permanent basis. The belief should be given when it is needed. But we must consider what should be our future planning.

It was hoped that Kosi Barrage would provide a lot of relief But if silting continues at the current pace, the embankments and barrage would be of no use after 10 years. If steps for desilting of all rivers of North Bihar are not taken, we shall have to face a horrible situation in future. Therefore, I would suggest that we should take up this matter with the Government of Nepal. We are having very friendly and family-like relations with that country. We should express our concern with them and through mutural discussion should find a way to tame these rivers so as to convert this curse into a boon. We can use the

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

flood waters in many ways and and also utilise it for commercial purposes. Both the countries should work unitedly and should formulate programme by adopting long-term measures.

One more thing I want to say. A few days ago, hon. Minister of Irrigation had said that the plan to inter-connect all the rivers right from Ganga upto Kauveri, formulated by late Dr. K.L. Rao was not receiving consideration of the Government. I would suggest that it should be given a serious consideration. Had that plan of Dr. K. L. Rao been taken up for implementation at that time, it would have generated a lot of employment and the economy of the country would have been strengthened. You set up an industry with an initial investment of Rs. 1200 crores to 5,000 crores, but how much employment is generated therein and to what extent the country gets benefited theretrom? Had this much money been invested for this work, it would have generated employment for lakhs of people besides increasing the wealth of the country. This plan would also have enabled the Government to provide permanent relief to those who successively hit by drought, besides reducing the ravage caused by flood. That plan should be given consideration afreash at the national level. The Ganga water which is used as holy water for taking a bath on auspicious occasions in Bihar can be utilised for turning the fields into greenery. My submission is that this special plan should be given consideration afreash and some viable scheme should be formulated keeping in view the future needs. I want that it should be considered afresh so that we could reduce the destruction that is caused by floods. This needs immediate consideration. Today, we have sufficient stock of foodgrains in the country. Had we produced still more foodgrains, we would not have faced difficulty. For this purpose, some effective plan should be formulated. What more can I say? You are ringing the bell repeatedly. I had many more things to say. I shall express my views in the House when I get an opportunity next.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramaiah, two persons have already spoken from your Party. If you take only 4 minutes or 5 minutes, I will call you.

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the very important discussion about the serious problem of the country, namely, floods. For the last two days, we have been discussing about drought which is the immediate problem of this country and floods are also equally bad.

(Interruptions).

We are discussing about the floods in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar and parts of Jammu & Kashmir and we can see the amount of damage that is caused due to these floods. 17 districts in Assam, 22 in Bihar and 5 in West Bengal are affected very much and it is roughly estimated that the damage is about 40 lakhs of hectares of crop and about 20 lakh population is affected by floods and the damage is more than Rs. 1,000 crores. About 300 people might have lost their lives about whom data is available. We do not know how many cattle perished in each State.

There are a number of proposals to improve on these things so that this flood damage can be reduced. The main proposal is Brahmaputra. There is an Expert Committee which submitted a report on Brahmaputra valley. If implemented, it would have really helped the country a lot and now it is called a sorrow river, instead of calling it a prosperity river which helps not only Assam but even Bengal and Bihar and rest of the country. *(Interruptions).* Due to these floods, every year thousands of crores of rupees of crop is damaged, population is affected and lot of damage is

[Shri B.B. Ramaiah]

done to everything and in spite of that, for 40 years now, we have not been able to solve the problem at least to some extent.

Last year, we had tremendous problem in southern part of the country, specially in Andhra Pradesh. Godavari river caused lot of damage and we incurred heavy losses of crops and various other things.

We feel that Central assistance is very important for these flood-affected areas. The State Governments are unable to put up with the amount of expenditure that is required to meet the situation and they are thus unable to come to the rescue of the affected peole. This is because the loss is huge in magnitude. Though sometimes we get assistance from the milltary, unfortunately we find that the services of boats or helicopters provided are not that much sufficient to meet the situation, unless they make real efforts to serve the people.

It is of the utmost importance that the flood or cyclone affected areas should be given advance warning and for this purpose lot of warning systems are required. The wireless sets would communicate better. You know how badly the telephone system works in this country.

The relief measures required for provision of medicines and food to the affected people are not being provided in time. Unless we keep some reserved stocks in the particular areas where these floods and cyclones occur it will not be possible to meet the emergent need in time. Even in coastal districts, cyclones and even tidal waves are occurring.

Dr. K.L Rao has given a suggestion to join Ganga, Mahanadi and Godavari, Krishna and Kavery. These things really help to minimise the flood damage and it will be an advantage for the improvement of the crops in the country.

Specially in Andhra Pradesh, we have a number of problems every year. The droughts can be reduced to some extent by taking up these projects like Palonerm even though it costs thousands of crores. We will be gaining every year several times more by food and power than what we are going to spend on these projects. That is why, these measures are very essential in the larger interests of the country and I am sure that the Government of India would help the flood and drought affected people in various States.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after having seen the flood situation in Bihar, Bengal and Assam, I can only say that it is a natural calamity. If we see the flood situation in North Bihar, it is clear that Government alone cannot meet this challenge. For this, the assistance of voluntary organisations will have to be taken. The loss of life and property in North Bihar cannot be assessed properly because many villages have been totally washed away and there is no trace of them left behind. A Sizeable population is reported missing and we are not able to exactly assess their number. A critical situation has been created in Darbhanga, Madhubani, Khagaria and other areas of North Bihar. I would request the Central Government to make some arrangement soon in cooperation with the State Government, otherwise, we cannot even imagine how many lives will be lost in the coming days. Epidemic has broken out there. Besides, an atmosphere of thefts and looting is also developing there. I would like to submit that this is not a normal period for us and, as such, normal law will not apply there. Amount of normal relief will not suffice in such an extraordinary situation. Some people from the voluntary organisations had come to us this morning with the complaint that their services were not being utilised. I would like to say that you invite such organisations at Government level. The organisations which are able to offer their services during flood should be

welcome and Bihar Government should recognise their services. There are many such organisations which are ready to come forward for help and some of them are doing so even now. Abnormal situation has arisen in North Bihar, Bengal and Assam. It has become a social problem. We should work for it by rising above the party affiliation. It becomes the duty of the Government to remove this social problem. Such a situation will be created in the flood-hit States after the floods that the farmers will be left neither with seed to sow nor money to spend. Therefore, I would like to request that bank loans and cooperative loans in respect of such farmers should be written off and assistance should be provided to them urgently so that the farmers and other people of those areas could be rehabilitated 'Through you, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the situation prevailing in those areas is not an ordinary one It is extraordinary situation and, as such, the Government should take some revolutionary step to mitigate the problems of those areas.

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, sympathies have been expressed in the House during the last few days because a major part of the country is facing drought. The people are reeling under the drought and my sympathies too are with them. But the situation that has arisen today in three States viz. Bengal, Assam and Bihar is more grave than the drought. During their speeches, our colleagues have given even the figures to show how North Bihar, half of Bengal and the whole of Assam is submerged in flood waters for the past 15 days. The gravity of the situation can be assessed only by those who visit there personally. As soon as the flood struck, our colleagues from Bihar met the hon. Minister of Water Resources. Shri B. Shankranand whom I must thank that he inspected the flood-hit areas and submitted the report to the Central Government. The situation in Bihar today is that 40 districts are affected by floods out of which 23 are severely hit. Out of these 23, 11 districts are totally submerged in water. There is no means of transport or communication from Patna, the Capital of Bihar for reaching the flood affected areas. If Government want to send relief material, such as medicines, fodder, etc. there, it is finding it difficult to do so. In a situation like this, two of our friends were engaged in a dispute a shortwhile ago, but the submissions of both of them are correct. Shri Damodar Pandey said that the Bihar Government was grappling with the situation with whatever resources were available with them in order to save the life and property of the people This is a fact. This is beyond the capacity of the Bihar Government. Though they have done whatever was possible to provide relief to the people whose houses and crops have been destroyed and to mitigate the sufferings of the people, but they do not have the needed resources. Therefore, as a representative of that State, I would like to request the Central Government that the State Government of Bihar should be given as much assistance as possible in this matter. Gandak, Budhi Gandak, Kamla, Bagmati and Kosi rivers originate in the Himalayas and after crossing Nepal flow through Motihari, Jharia, Purnea, Darbhenga and Muzffarpur. Although these areas are flooded every year, the ravage caused by floods this year is particularly more. Therefore, whatever assistance you can give in the form of loan, grant or relief must be given so that the life and property of the people could be saved and the stranded population could be removed to safety. Can these flood be stopped in a year or two? No, it cannot. Due to natural calamity, heavy rains are received as a result of which floods are caused and it is difficult to stop them. Some faulty planning on our part is also responsible for it. Bagmati Scheme in Sitamarhi district has been going on for the last 15 years and crores of rupees have already been invested therein, but its embankments are still incomplete. The river water inundates the areas on either side of the river. Although Flood Control Board is there and it has made on the spot study of the situation but going by the large area of land in Bihar, it appears that not even one tenth of

[Shri R.S. Khirhar]

it has been covered. Under the circumstances, I would request that on the one hand short term facilities should be provided and on the other long-term schemes which include flood control, irrigation and roads, should also be formulated for the future. If we formulate some scheme by coordinating roads and flood together, it can certainly protect North Bihar from the devastation of floods in future. Here I want to thank the Central Government once again for giving maximum assistance to Bihar Government so as to check further loss of life and property. At the same time, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister also that he has gone to visit the flood affected areas of three States Bihar, Bengal and Assam today. Tomorrow when he sees the revage caused by floods with his own eyes, I am sure, he will consider giving more Central assistance to Bihar Government.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Pathak, your party has already taken 16 minutes. If you take only four or five minutes, I can allow you

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): An alarming situation has arisen due to the devastating flood in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and other parts of the country. Even some of the States which were suffering from severe drought, now they are also facing flood, according to the latest report.

Recently, I toured some of the flood affected areas of North Bengal which are badly affected The flood has taken the toll of 47 human lives, nearly five million people have been affected. A large number of people are reported to have been missing, an area of about 3000 sq km has been affected, hundreds and thousands acres of crop land with standing crops worth than 30 crores rupees have been swept away, a large number of cattles have died and several thousands of hutments have been submerged. A large number of bridges, culverts and roads have been damaged. West Dinajpur, Malda, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and the plain areas of Darjeeling district are worst hit. Even in the hill areas of Darjeeling, some villages have been completely swept away by the landslide. The neighbouring State of Sikkim has also been affected by heavy landslides According to the latest information a vast area of Murshidabad and Birbhum districts have also been submerged. All the major rivers of North Bengal, namely, Teesta, Mahanadi, Balasun, Punarrava, Atreji, Torsha and other tributaries crossed the danger level.

In such a situation the West Bengal Govt. has undertaken the task of rescue and relief on war footing The Chief Minister and the Planning Minister of West Bengal visited the affected areas. Other Ministers, MPs, MLAs, Panchayat members and officers are also visiting the affected areas regularly, meeting the suffering people and supervising and organising the rescue and relief operation.

The State Government is stepping up its efforts in tackling the situation. It has already spent its share of Rs. 11.75 crores in providing relief. But the Central Government has not yet released the matching grant. According to the preliminary estimate, expenses incurred by the State Government on account of relief, repair and restoration works would be more than Rs. 100 crores. The State Government has requested the Central Government to sanction this amount immediately. It has also urged the Centre to release the share of its matching grant of Rs. 11.75 crores already spent for providing relief to the flood victims without any further delay. The State Government has urged the Central Government to send a central team immediately to West Bengal for visiting the affected areas and to assess the magnitude of the damage done by the devastating floods.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the last portion of your speech.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: I therefore reiterate and urge upon the Central Government to release the matching grant of Rs. 11.75 crores without any further delay, send the central team to West Bengal immediately and sanction Rs. 100 crores for relief, repair and restoration works as early as possible.

Coming to the basic problem of such calamities, I should say that even after 40 years of independence and after executing six Five Year Plans, we have totally failed to solve the serious problem of flood and drought which are taking the toll of a large number of human lives and adversely affecting our agriculture, putting pressure on the entire economy of our country.

The Government has set up so many Committees and Commissions. They have submitted their reports and recommendations; but the Government has not implemented any of their recommendations. The National Commission on Floods had made some important recommendations years back; but they are rotting in the cold storage.

The Brahmaputra Board had drawn up a master plan; but the plan has not been implemented.

The main problem is that we have failed to maintain the ecological balance. Due to ecological imbalance, we are simultaneously facing droughts on the one hand and floods on the other. Therefore, the ecological balance should be maintained. Unless the deforestation is stopped, we cannot hope to tackle these calamities.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though the people of three States, namely, Assam Bihar and Bengal are suffering from devastation of flood, I would particularly speak about Bihar. My State Bihar, especially northern part of it, has been severely hit by flood. 188 Blocks out of 587 are under the grip of flood and a population of about 1 crore to 1.75 crores are facing the fury of flood. 23 out of 40 districts of the State have been affected by flood and there are some districts, such as, Khagaria, Purnea, Katihar, Madhubani, Janjharpur, Darbhanga, Motihari, Sitmarhi and Vaishali which have been totally cut off from other parts of the State. There places have become inaccessible from all sides as a result of which lakhs of people have taken shelter in high altitude areas, so much so that some of them are living on trees. There are thousands who are still stranded in flood waters. There is no arrangement for the relief material to reach them. The people are on the verge of starvation and cholera and typhoid have broken out as epidemics resulting in deaths. What to talk of food, they are not getting even medicines.

One hon. Member was saying just now that Bihar Government was grappling with the flood situation. I do not know whether the State Government is grappling with the situation or not. However, two things have come to light. According to one report, some food packets were being taken to Darbhanga by helicopter for the flood victims, but a Minister got some 400 packets unloaded simply because he himself was to go to Darbhanga. The concerned officer, though agitated, agreed to unload 400 food packets by saying that when hundreds were dying in the flood, it would not make much of a difference if a few more died, but the Minister had to go.

There is yet another report that the Chief Minister of Bihar issued a statement saying that the road to Darbhanga which was washed away had since been repaired. Hearing this, the former Chief Minister of the State who was anxious to tour his Constituency Darbhanga left for Darbhanga but had to come back because the road was not repaired. I do not know why the Chief Minister issued such a wrong statement? The former Chief Minister had, perhaps, sent a telegram to the Prime Minister

[Shri Ram Bahadur Singh]

to apprise him about what was happening there.

The situation of flood being very grave, the people can do nothing but to pray to God. The Government of Bihar has sought Rs. 200 crores as relief from the Central Government, but the Centre must exercise restraint, otherwise these 200 crores too would be swindled and the people would not get any benefit.

You spent Rs. 1200-1300 crores to construct 3100 kms. long barrage on the rivers of Bihar and another 20-30 crores are spent on repairs every year. In spite of all this, if the barrage collapses, it means that the money has been swindled.

I know that the work of soil depositing has not been done for years on the barrages of Mahananda, Kosi, Bhutahi, Balan, Kamla rivers and Western Kosi Canal. No repair work has been undertaken during the last 7-8 years. The entire planning and estimates are on papers only. Therefore, I would request you that you do give relief funds because nothing can be done without money, but it should be ensured that once money is given, proper monitoring is done, otherwise, the people will continue to die in spite of the money having been granted. *(Interruptions)* These are not my words. The former Chief Minister has sent a telegram to this effect which was carried by the newspapers and you can verify it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir this situation is temporary. Every year the people of our country are either facing floods or drought. You may go through the report of the National Commission on floods. From 1976 to 1978, crops worth Rs 3180 crores were damaged by floods, in 1983 the losses were worth Rs. 2292 crores and in 1984 the corresponding figure was Rs. 1650 crores. If this situation continues, we will have to incur losses to the tune of Rs. 2000 crores every year. Therefore, in addition to providing immediate relief, we have to think of long-term measures and the first of such steps should be to hold talks with the Government of Nepal in this regard. You should make some arrangements to tame the rivers which originate from Nepal and flow into Northern Bihar so that a reservoir could be constructed in Nepal which would help in irrigation and in the generation of electricity. Besides, the pending projects should be cleared.

A proposal regarding the construction of an embankment on the northern bank of river Ganga has been under discussion for years and I have raised it two or three times in the House but the matter is still oscillating between the Central and the State Government. I want to submit that you should complete the projects which are lying incomplete

Along with it, the beds of some rivers are filled with sand pebbles. You should get such river beds cleared. You cannot escape from your responsibility by saying that it involves huge expenditure and requires a long time. Of course, it will be expensive but you can formulate a long term plan spanning 20 or 25 years and work steadily on that. You go on building new dams and getting the old ones repaired, but until you get the river-beds cleared and implement the Ganga-Kauveri project, our country will not get relief from the ravage of floods.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the floods which have hit Bihar, Bengal and Assam, I will confine myself to Bihar only. The situation in Northern Bihar is so alarming that it is beyond words to describe it. I do not have words to express the condition in those areas. It is not possible to assess the situation by merely surveying it from the helicopter. What I mean to say is that the situation is absolutely miserable. I also want to point out that Southern Bihar, where my constituency Nalanda is located, has been flooded 4 times this year. I have returned from that area only today. One Central team is going there. Our hon. Minister of Water Resources has already made an aerial survey the

Hon. Prime Minister is going to the flood affected areas to assess the situation. But neither the Bihar Government nor the Centre is paying any attention to Nalanda.

A lot has been said about relief measures and a stress was laid on the need for keeping it above the party level. I also feel that the issues of floods and drought level. I also feel that the issues of floods and drought should be kept above party politics. But when we say something during the course of debate in the Parliament on the subject, it is stated in reply that the Government is taking all possible steps within its capability. So far as Bihar is concerned, I think it is far from truth. Anyone can go there and verify it. Basically, Bihar Government is incapable. When it is incapable of doing work in ordinary times, what can it really do in times of crisis like floods? There is a lot of resentment among the people in these areas which are quite backward.The efforts made by the Government in times of such calamity are far from adequate.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: They are working according to their capacity.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: They are not doing any such thing. What reply can I give to him about it? I am also a Member of Parliament like him. I have as much information as he has. It is not that he is better informed than me. Relief measures should be taken according to the gravity of the situation prevailing there. The people and the cattle are dying in large numbers. I will now make some submissions about my district Nalanda. There are a number of rivulets, such as Lokine, Sakri, Gointhwa, Soiwa, Mahana, Malisandh, Paimar and Panchane. When the floods struck, all the embankments and other protective structures were destroyed. No work has been undertaken in this direction. The entire relief funds were pocketed by the contractors and officers. If you intend to take seriousmeasures, then you should rise above party-politics, take all the opposition parties into confidence and send a Central team there to assess the magnitude of the damage caused by floods.

I think that the Bihar Government has sought Central assistance of Rs. 200 crores. I think Rs. 100 crores will be required for my district alone. Therefore, Rs. 200 crores is totally, inadequate. Government has schemes for the removal of poverty. Fifty-thousand cattle are bought every year under these schemes but more than 50 thousand cattle die during floods and droughts. Besides, 10 lakh houses are proposed to be constructed every year for the weaker sections of society but more than 20 lakh houses are washed away in floods and rains. You spend thousands and thousands of rupees annually in the name of relief. Countless amounts have been spent for providing relief.

measures since independence. According to the economists, our developmental efforts will yield results only when we take the floods and droughts seriously and formulate long term programmes to prevent them. We should spend more amount on our long term schemes. Only then we shall be able to protect the people from floods and droughts and ensure progress of our country. The situation in our State is that the people are dying of starvation. I spoke to the collector only yesterday Boats have not been provided there. I asked him as to why did he not make arrangements for boats when we had emergency powers. There is water and water all around and people are dying of hunger and there are no means to reach them. No relief is being provided to them. This is the state of affairs. After all, who is going to take this responsibility? Aerial survey is being conducted and after that a Central team will be sent there and God only knows how many days you will take to release funds and how many more people will die by that time. You have to pay attention to the relief works. The breached embankments have to be repaired immediately and other relief measures taken up on a war footing. No work has been started so far. Hence, I think that it should be started at the earliest.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one person can speak

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is not possible. The small party representatives cannot speak on all Bills. See there are one or two party representatives, so all of them cannot speak.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. I am also thankful to my colleagues on this side and also from the other side....

AN. HON. MEMBER: Sir, where is the Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ministers are here.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: ...for joining issues in this particular natural calamity and it cannot but be so. I also take this opportunity to thank the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for offering a gift of 10,600 tonnes of rice for the flood affected people of Assam. *"Delhi Door Ast"*, it is not merely a legendary saying said by the first Mughal invader it is bitter truth for Assam and for that matter the North East is known for area which acquires prominence only when negative issues are involved. Very seldom, if ever, the positive aspects of North-eastern regions and more particularly of Assam have been prominently discussed much less appreciated not only on the forum of this House, but I am sad to say also in the national Press as well.

We have Sri Sankardev who is not been known even by some great scholars. It is a great pity. We pity them, we do not censure them. We come from that place which taught,

> "Dhanya dhanya Kalikal, dhanya dhanya Naratanu thal dhanya dhanya Bharat Varishe."

But in Assam even during the calamity we did not find any due programme of action. Therefore, I would say, our woes and weilings take far to reach the ears and eyes of Delhi. Of course, the Minister for agriculture was good enough to visit this year as well as last year and we are also thankful to the Prime Minister for at least accepting our repeated request although he failed to, oblige us at the time of the last flood. Sir, it is very sad for us to note that we have to come here with a begging bowl when thousands of our people have been suffering because of the recurring floods. No other State in India has to suffer so heavily and so regularly from this ravage as Assam has to. For your information, the flood is the foremost single impediment to any programme that the Government of India and for that matter the Government of Assam envisages towards the progress and welfare of the people.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, under the 7th Plan the Government of Assam has submitted proposals for flood control to the tune of Rs. 150 crores. But Delhi did not appreciate it. They cut the figure down to Rs. 70 crores. Only 70 crores for executing a plan which requires Rs. 150 crores! What can be done in this way?

A delegation of MPs from Assam visited the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Water resources. They pleaded with the Minister for Water Resources for relief. But the Minister did not care even to visit Assam, which is the worst affected area in the whole of the country, as far as floods are concerned. Unless he visits the area personally, how can he have a good idea about the extent of damage caused by the floods? How can he estimate the magnitude of ravages of floods and the misery of the people? But he did not visit Assam.

As I mentioned earlier, we met the Planning Commission people also . We asked for special grants under Tribal Sub-Plan because people most affected because of the recurring floods are mostly tribals.

These people inhabit the riverine areas. That is why, the Government of Assam submitted a plan for the development of tribal areas, which are the most affected by floods. The tribal sub-plan amounted to Rs. 171 crores. But I am very sorry to state that not a single farthing has been given so far.

Thank to this august House, the Brahmaputra Board was constituted in 1981. It submitted a master plan in December 1986. The only immediate effect of this master plan is that the Board has been functioning without a Chairman! It has no chairman from 1-1-1987. So, you can very well imagine as to how much interest is shown by the Central Government to solve this pernicious problem of floods in Assam.

The magnitude of the problem is such that we have three waves of floods in just one month. And the area affected included the South East of Arunachal Pradesh upto the North East of Bangladesh.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr. Chaliha, please wind up.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Please give him two or three minutes.

SHRI PARAG CHAIHA: Sir, only on the 12th of August, I was in Dibrugarh. About two lakhs of people were waiting as if to be devonved by the deluge for some relief....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Last year, damage caused by floods totalled to Rs. 400 crores. But even Rs. 40 were not given by the Central Government. This year 11,525 villages have been affected. 2.564 million hectares have been badly affected, out of which crop area alone accounted for 5.81 lakh hectares. 7.615 millions of people were affected out of which 16 lakhs of families have been very badly affected. Total damage comes to Rs. 600 crores. But nothing is done so far. There is a huge loss of cattle. About 41,934 cattle perished. 77 people had lost their lives. We had to open 1,077 relief camps to take care of the victims. So, you can visualise the magnitude of the problem.

We are asking for a short term loan of Rs. 50 crores to meet the expenses with regard to 1077 relief camps, etc. We want money for providing drinking water. We want money for pest control. We want at least Rs. 550 crores for rehabilitation work, for repairing roads and for building damaged schools and houses. We want the TSP to be executed. In particular, we want that the Subansiri Project be completed as early as possible.

Sir, this Government is well noted for its adhocism. When we are facing such a grave calamity, let us do away with this adhocism and do something permanent to find a solution to this great problem. When will this acute problem be solved or is it really insoluble? I do not think that anybody wants this region to be allowed to rot and perish.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Please give me some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: His area is flooded. He must be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't speak. It will serve no purpose.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Sir....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever he says will not form part of the record. Without my permission, you can't speak, now.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: With your permission only, he will speak.

**Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Chairman, Sir, floods have become a permanent feature in North Bihar and they bring with them miseries to the people. Crops on about 31 lakh hectares of land have been destroyed and about one lakh people and cattle have been washed away. The communication system has been paralysed. There is water and water everywhere. Not a single house is visible.

One point which I want to submit is that ever since you have formulated the flood control scheme, the damage and the sufferings of the people have increased manifold. About 500 to 600 crores of rupees have been spent on control schemes but the miseries of the people have increased further. What sort of a plan is this?

The relief funds meant for distribution among the flood victims of North Bihar goes into the pockets of officers and do not reach the people at all. On one hand floods have hit North Bihar and on the other hand the officers are having a heyday. During floods people are faced with three kinds of difficulties namely, shortage of food, dieseases and lack of shelter. Wells and other sources of water have been submerged. That is why, the people are not getting even potable water. Epidemics have broken out and essential commodities are being sold at very high prices. Potatoes are being sold at Rs. 8 per kg. and one litre of oil is selling at Rs. 15. There is an acute shortage of foodgrains as well. The people are drowning. Why should not the officers meet the same fate? I had requested the Collector of Darbhanga district to go there and see the situation for himself. He agreed but never went. Not a single official has paid any visit there. That is why the people are in so much agony and pining for foodgrains. The essential items are being sold in the black market. I appeal to the Central Government as well as the State Government to distribute foodgrains free of cost there.

One more thing which I want to point out is that when the flood waters recede, the farmers will need seeds and fertiliser. Therefore, I would suggest that seeds and fertilisers should be supplied to the farmers free of cost.

Yet another thing which I want to submit is that Kamala Balan dam which is running parallel to Kosi should be extended. Further, I want to submit that the officers associated with the Flood Control Scheme are all irrational. Each engineer has constructed buildings for himself worth lakhs and crores of rupees. From where did they amass so much of money? The swindle funds allocated for various projects They construct defective dams so that they breach often and repair work is undertaken quite frequently. Thereby enabling them to make money. That is why, no permanent solution is being found to this problem which has become a permanent feature. Hence, steps should be taken to find a permanent solution to this problem. Our suggestion in this regard would be that embank ments that are constructed should be from one end to the other. You should construct the embankment till the very end. What happens is that sometimes it is left from one side and sometimes from the other side. This results in water spreading to all sides. Your officers take the problems of the people very casually which causes much trouble for the people. Our Government is very liberal. It is spending plenty of money. It is providing relief in the form of foodgrains and seeds. Crores are being spent for controlling floods. But this money is being pocketed by the officers in charge of the implementation of the relief works. You should go there and make an assessment of the situation. So I want to request you that the Kamala Balan embankment should be extended from Poiya to Kursaila. It has already been constructed from Jaynagar to Kuthram.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, canals should be constructed in between and water released in

them. The remaining water should be allowed to go into the river Ganga. This is the scheme which they do not understand. You should ensure that this scheme is completed.

With these words, I thank you.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you continue, nothing will be recorded. You resume your seat.

The hon. Minister may reply now. *(Interruptions)*

I have already told you that if the small parties insist on talking on all days, it is not possible.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: His party has not participated. Don't be so cruel. Please give him two minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; that is not possible. Please resume your seat. It is not possible. How is it possible if all small parties want to talk on all subjects? Is it possible? *(Interruptions)* No; it is not possible. Is it the privilege of small parties to talk on all subjects? If there is only one member in a party, can be talk on all subjects? It is not possible. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: In this case, you have allowed all the parties. Kindly go through the record, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: In protest, I am walking out.

17.12 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Piyus Tiraky left the House.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The House has been discussing the current flood situation in various parts of the country, and a number of hon. Members have taken part in this discussion.

This year, floods of serious intensity have caused extensive damage, affecting the life and property of the people in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir. In Assam and Bihar, the situation has been very bad, and flood levels have surpassed and crossed the highest flood levels reached in the past. It shows the extent of the flood situation in these States.

Many knowledgeable any perceptive speeches have been made by hon. Members. Many Members have narrated their personal experiences in this respect, and have described the havoc wrought by these unprecedented floods. We extend our profound sympathy to the people who have been affected by this, and I can assure that the Government of India will do all it can to see that these difficulties which the people are suffering from, would be minimized to the extent possible.

I could give you some figures regarding flood damage and other related matters which we have received from the State Governments. An area of about 52 lakh hectares has experienced floods, affecting a population of 26 million, the crop in the area of about 18 lakh hectares, about 5 lakh houses and public utilities worth about Rs. 193 crores are reported to have been damaged. 401 human lives are also reported to have lost so far. The total damage so far assessed and reported by various States is of the order of Rs. 880 crores. The report is incomplete because the full details from the States are yet to be received. But as of now, this is the information we have received from the State Governments.

Almost all the members mentioned about central assistance which the State

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Governments have been wanting in this respect, and in respect to other natural calamities like drought etc. I can straightway say that the Government of India does not discriminate between one State and another; and I would very much disagree with the hon Member Shri Chaliha when he says that they come to the Centre with a begging bowl. There is nothing like a begging bowl. It is the right of the State to come to the Central Government for assistance, and it is the duty of the Central Government to help the State to the extent possible. But the problem arises that the Central Government has also limited fund and it has to act within the ambit of a certain policy. The last Finance Commission laid down certain norms about the margin money and how it is to be used in the case of drought and other calamities. So, we are acting completely in accordance with that, and any amount that is asked by the State Government, it is not just possible to get it. Therefore, I would submit that the Central Government has a certain way of working in this and it is very well laid down exercise; nothing is hidden. The central team goes there, discuss with the State Government and the State Government submit their memorandum. Some States have not submitted their memoranda about damage, etc. But the teams are going; and I can assure once again through you to the whole House that the Central Government, as in the past, would do all it can in this respect.

From 1965-66 to 1986-87, the Central Government assistance towards flood, cyclone, etc. was Rs. 2389 crores; and I wish to assure the House that no discrimination of any type would be discernible in whatever the Central Government does in this respect.

Now various suggestions have been given as to how the situation has to be controlled.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The Central Team has already visited Assam. A report has come. Will you kindly indicate the amount of assistance that you are giving now, because if you do not give the assistance now and even if the assistance is given some time later, the problem becomes insurmountable?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As I said, some amount is already available with the State Government. In the present system, under the margin scheme, they are expected to spend that.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: They have spent it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Even if they spend more, it would be adjustable against the Central Goverment's assistance; it has a certain procedure and it takes a few days. But I can assure that the teams have already gone; even if the States have not sent their memoranda, the teams have already gone.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: What about West bengal?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I can only say in a general way that no discrimination would be shown against any State.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK You have said that you have given some money. That should be released immediately.

What have you done with that?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Incidentally, the West Bengal Government has not even sent the memorandum of demand, etc. They may submit their demand. They may have to have a comprehensive picture of the whole thing. The Central Team goes there and studies about it. It is all open; everybody is free to discuss about it. I can only say that we would expedite the assistance as much as possible and the State Government are expected to initiate the relief measures in anticipation of what the Central Government do.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: What about

the memorandum received from the Assam Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: A memorandum has been received from the Assam Government. We are examining it. The Central Team has gone. The Prime Minister has arrived there today with a team of officers and other Ministers have also visited Assam. We will give them full support. Regarding the Central Government's assistance to Assam, again Mr Chaliha has said that Assam does not receive assistance. There is a certain part of the flood component grant which the State Government have in their own budget, then another component—Central Government central sector, this we give; and I think Assam has got most out of the central sector assistance, so far as flood control is concerned; and we are happy that they are doing so, because their needs are great Brahmaputra Board is there, it has just submitted its master plan of the Brahmaputra basin They are following it with all possible steps. *(Interruptions)* To say that Brahmaputra Board is neglected is not correct. Once in a while, there may be something. But the whole set is there and they have come out with a report which we are examining We will consult the State Governments and we will take early steps as to what can be done in this respect.

The problem of floods has been studied by various committees all these years and a large number of suggestions etc., have been given from time to time. A Rashtriya Barh Ayog was constituted which has given certain recommendations. I would not go into details because those recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog were considered by the Conference of Ministers of Irrigation of various States. They have been recommended by them. I am sure they will receive the attention.

Two type of approaches are there for flood protection or to tackle the flood problem. One is the structural aspect of it which means construction of dams, flood protection works like embankments and things of that nature. Besides structures which receive lot of attention, every one demands to have more of them. These structures by themselves cannot solve the problem of flood protection.

There are what we call the non-structural measures which are really very important and the Rashtriya Barh Ayog as well as various other committees that have been appointed in this respect have already stressed the non-structural measures. Two examples of non-structural measures I give. First is a flood forecasting system. Because if it is known in advance how much flood is being received in a particular area the Government and the people can prepare themselves for this. The Central Water Commission - which deals with the various inter-State rivers - has flood forecasting stations numbering 147. In Bihar there are 36, in West Bengal there are 14 and in Assam there are 20. This year 1500 forecasts regarding Assam were sent, 650 forecasts to Bihar and 230 forecasts to West Bengal were sent; and 93 per cent of these forecasts came true. This is a very important function that the Central Water Commission is performing. We are trying to strengthen the system and we are going to have more and more flood forecasting stations Reports about rivers and rivulets even in inaccessible areas are sent by wireless becasue the stations are unattended and unmanned. No one can live there. Even at the top of a mountain if a stream is flowing they can say how much water is there in the rivulet and how much it will become when it reaches a certain point. So, this system is being strengthened and the flood forecasting system is working very satisfactorily and our intention is to strengthen it to the extent possible.

Another aspect of the non-structural measures is Flood Plain Zoning. This is very important. And, unfortunately I have to confess in the House that the State Government have not taken it seriously. They have their problems, I admit. But unless this is done, there cannot be any protection from the floods for the people who live in those towns. Soon before the report of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog came a

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

model bill for Flood Plain Zoning was sent to the various State Governments. Various State Governments have responded. Only one State, Manipur has passed this Bill. But it has not been enforced till last year. About the other States, we are in touch with them and we want that it should be done at the earliest so that this aspect is attended to.

What it actually means is that in certain areas the flooding takes place or in the rainy season. The river becomes very narrow in the summer before the rains come. And they have certain flood plains which it naturally spreads out in certain areas. But unfortunately these flood prone places are being encroached upon by people due to pressure of population and other factors. People are settling there. People are constructing houses.

17.24 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is a natural area where floods would come. So unless some restrictions are placed on the type of development and the constructions of houses is stopped in the flood plain zones, these damages and these problems will always arise. Therefore, the necessity of having some type of a flood plain zoning is very important. And unless that is done, we will not be able to do anything in this respect.

For example, even when there are two embankments like Kosi embankment for example, as the Kosi is a very wide river embankments are aligned up to 10 to 12 kilometers about, even more wide some times. When it gets narrowed, a large number of people get within the embankments, cultivate, live as villagers and settle there. When the river comes up as it is bound to in a situation, they say that they should not be affected. If you live in the bed of the river and do not expect floods to come, I think it is very unusual. So, a series of steps will have to be taken, when they can be shifted in time, what sort of relief they get when the flood is on, when they get back to the lands and how to do it. Along with the flood zoning, a lot of other policy measures have to be taken, for which we have been requesting the State Governments from time to time. In Delhi, five or six villages lay right in the bed of the river. When the river rises as it is bound to after the monsoon, they shift out and they say they are affected,

So, instead of getting panicky about the whole situation, the whole thing should be very systematically planned, there should be high places where relief camps can be established, free ration or other facilities to be given to them for a few weeks when they are there. When the flood recedes, they can go back and cultivate. Sir, they do not want flood protection all the time Even when the embankment is being constructed in their places, they say please keep sluices, we want water to come in because the soils gets regenerated by floods as silts come with it So, it has some advantages also It is a very complex situation and no simple solution can be found for this problem For this, the cooperation of the State Governments and the enlightened support of this House is really very much necessary. Broadly, this is our approach to the whole thing.

I would like to touch one or two points which were raised before I finish. Among the long term measures suggested was, our talks with Nepal and Dr. K.L. Rao Scheme about Ganga Cauvery project, about which a lot of things were said.

As regards floods, the problem of North Bihar is that all the rivers come from Nepal. We do not have any control over their catchments. We want afforestation of the catchments in a big way. We cannot do anything because this is in their area. There, the whole silt comes in and we have to put silt traps in some of the barrages that we have made. But there is some limitation. We are conscious of the fact that a lot of silts come and settle there, and even the embankment becomes difficult because

the silt level rises and the whole thing becomes unworkable, and water instead of draining, it gets back into the embankment itself. We are in touch with the Nepal Government and we are receiving some cooperation from them. I am sure that with their cooperation, some progress can be made in this respect. We can cooperate with them in constructing dams either in our areas or in their areas wherever the experts tell us, which will help them and they can generate electric power, whose benefit the two countries India and Nepal can share. We are very keen that we get the fullest cooperation from the Nepalese Government.

Some progress has been made on negotiations with His Majesty's Government Nepal for Karnali dam. On Pancheshwar, surveys and investigations have been done in the Indian Territory whereas surveys in the Nepal territory have not yet been started by the Nepalese Government. The Kosi High dam Report was prepared by India in May, 1981 and handed over to the Nepalese Government.

Indo Nepal discussion at the level of Secretaries to Government are expected to be held at mutual convenience.

We are very much conscious of the fact that the North Bihar situation can be tackled only in cooperation with the Government of Nepal.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: What about permanent measures for Brahmaputra where no foreign Government is involved.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: For Brahmaputra, I commend this report. I will send a copy of this report to the hon. Member.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Unless it is implemented, the report will not help.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Can Assam Government take a project of Rs. 3,000/- crores?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Even a discussion with the neighbouring Government.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: No neighbouring Government is involved.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Neighbouring Government means neighbouring State.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Who will do it? The Central Government should do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: One component of Brahmaputra Plan is a very big dam in Arunachal, for which Government of Arunachal is not willing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Why?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Ask them.

(Interruptions)

Whether it is the Cauvery dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and other States or Brahmaputra dam, etc. the Central Government on its own is doing the work of talking to State Government. We are prepared to assist the respective State Governments to come to a settlement. We can lend our good offices, we can bring them together. But just leaving everything to the Central Government is not possible. We are very much keen on that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You are not taking any action. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply. This is not the way If everybody speaks, how can he answer?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Has the Minister any knowledge as to why Arunachal Government is objecting to it? What is the reason for that?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It submerges a large portion of their area.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: How to rectify that? This is their problem also? They have to sit together.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Central Government is prepared to lend its good offices.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY What is this scientific study? Every year floods take place.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Water and irrigation is a State subject.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: when it comes among many States, then the Centre will have to take actions .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA. We will do everything possible to obviate their difficulties. We will need the cooperation of the State Governments concerned.

Now, we come to the Ganga Cauvery link about which a mention has been made by so many Members. There are two schemes which were floated at a certain time, a few years back. Dr Rao's idea was to lift the Ganga waters and send them to the south. Our experts examined that scheme and they found it very difficult to implement. One reason was, it needs massive power to lift the whole river. This we have no way of getting. If we could get it, then we have other better uses of this. You cannot lift the whole river. You can do it on paper, theoretically. Dr. Rao was a brilliant person who conceived this brilliant idea. But our experts thought that this was not very practical. Secondly, it did not have much of flood protection content. Similarly, there was a proposal by Dr. Dastur. He had a proposal of garland canal....

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: The other day the former Minister had agreed that technically the project was good but economically it was not viable. But now you are saying that technically it is not feasible.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I did not say that technically it was not feasible. Technically everything is feasible. But is it practicable to lift such a large amount of water? It needs tremendous power. From where do I get that tremendous power? We have not abandoned this idea of having inter-basin transfer of water. If there is excess water in one basin of river, we believe that it should be transferred to another area which lacks water. This basic concept of Dr. Rao we still stick on to. And for this purpose, we have set up the National Water Development Agency..

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY. What did it do? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It has to be surveyed in great detail and it is doing a very good work. It has surveyed many basins. It has identified excess waters in certain areas. It is continuing its work. This agency has been given 10 years mandate starting with 1982 to finish the work of survey of the whole country, as to how much water is available in which river basin and through which short way - having dams, diversion of canals and things like that—can this water be transported to areas which have no water. This agency has been created specially for this purpose.

So, Sir, I can assure the House that this is very much before us and this recurring spectre of drought and floods which we find almost every year in our country can only be remedied if some such big measures are taken for which we are doing everything possible and I think some concrete suggestions will certainly emerge out of this. Again I thank the hon. Members for the suggestions they have given.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Sir, what has happened to Ganga-Brahmaputra Canal Project?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item—item No. 12. Shri Vengala Rao.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, he has not given even the minimum indication of the relief that is going to come..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Vengala Rao.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: As a protest we are walking out.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We are walking out as a protest.

17.36 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Basudeb Acharia and other hon. Members left the House.)

BRENTFORD ELECTRIC (INDIA) LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture and production of electrical equipments which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, my Bill is a small and simple Bill. Government have decided to acquire the Undertaking of Brentford Electric (India) Limited, by nationalisation with effect from 1st April, 1986. Accordingly, the Brentford Electric (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill 1987 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing.

M/s Brentford Electric (India) Limited has been in existence for the last about 23 years. It employs about 200 persons.

Important products of the Company are regulators, rectifiers, transformers for Defence and Atomic establishments.

Shareholdings are:

Andrew Yule	...	50 per cent
Brentford U.K.		40 per cent
Dr. Graham's Homes	...	10 per cent

Brentford Electric (India) Limited started incurring losses and ran into difficulties in 1978 when its funds position became critical. On the one hand there were numerous creditors whose dues were long outstanding on the other hand there were certain orders placed by Madras Atomic Power Project and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for some critical components which were pending Its management was taken over by Central Government with effect from 26.2.1979 and M/s Andrew Yule & Co Ltd. appointed as the authorised person to manage the affairs under the provisions of I (D&R) Act 1951. The period of the take over is due to expire on 25.11.1987.

After take over in 1979, the Unit has shown good results as regards production, sales and profit, except during the period 1982-85 when workers continued agitation.

Government approved nationalisation of this concern with effect from 1.4.1982 and its vesting in Andrew Yule and steps were being taken to introduce a Bill in the Monsoon Session of Parliament in 1983. Meanwhile, Andrew Yule were making efforts to sign an agreement with the Unions regarding service conditions.

[Shri J. Vengala Rao]

A tripartite agreement was signed on 15.11.1983 and Government introduced the Acquisition Bill in the Lok Sabha on 22.12.1983 but this Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the Seventh Lok Sabha. Finally, a Tripartite Agreement was signed in January 1986 with the workmen and employees of this concern governing their terms and conditions.

Settlements having been reached with the Unions, it is now proposed to nationalise BEIL by acquisition of its undertakings with effect from 1.4.1986.

As on 1.4.1986, the net value of assets of BEIL was Rs. 78.70 lakhs and its post tak over liabilities were Rs. 151.85 lakhs. The amount of compensation will be Rs. 37.50 lakhs which would be Government's investment in Andrew Yule. In order to ensure continuity of operations of BEIL, the liabilities on account of advances from customers (Rs. 20.52 lakhs) and of Sundry Creditors for supply of goods and services (Rs. 20.68 lakhs) shall be assumed by Andrew Yule and no claim is to be filed before the Commissioner of Payments.

It is proposed to appoint a Commissioner of Payments for disbursement of compensation amount as per order of priorities laid down in Schedule attached to the Bill.

With the nationalisation of Brentford Electric (India) Limited with effect from 1.4.1986 and its vesting in Andrew Yule, it is expected that the affairs of the company shall be managed with greater efficiency and the overall performance of the company will improve considerably.

This Bill is before the House now for consideration and passing.

There is one official amendment. I have given notice in that regard. I am requesting the House to consider it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When we take up Clause by Clause, at that time, we will take up this amendment.

We have allotted one hour for this Bill. I am, therefore, requesting the Members to be brief.

Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture and production of electrical equipments which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): On 14th August, we discussed about sick industries in India. I am very happy that in a short span the Minsiter has tried to diagnose the sickness of industries and also tried to prevent further industrial sickness in this country.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: I am not a doctor.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I know you are not a doctor, but an industrial doctor.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: An industrial doctor, that is what he is telling.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: The Minister has taken over this Department which has echoes of hunger, anger and sufferings of the industrial workers who are about 50 lakhs today. They are actually suffering from the sickness of industry.

Today there are about 3,75,000 small scale industries which are sick and about 2,500 large scale sick industries. A sum of Rs. 20,000 crores is involved in the industrial sickness.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Only Rs. 4000 crores.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Minister knows much better because he is in the Department. Brentford Electric (India) Limited, as the Minister said has about 200 workers working there in the industry which has become totally sick. But I feel that there is lot of responsibility left with the Minister because so many industries are there in the country which are already sick and are also trying to become sick.

Government of India has so far given 8053 lakh licences to small, medium and large scale industries. To my mind about 3,52,000 industries have totally become sick and some of the industries are partially sick today. But whatever it is, the main reason best known to everybody sitting here is and some people say that it is due to lack of working capital or some people say it is due to lack of bank financing and some people say it is due to wrong industrial policy.

Some time back we discussed jute policy, jute industry. We have also been hearing about the drug policy. For the last 2 or 2 1/2 years I have been hearing about the new drug policy - that it is likely to come. I feel the Minister will bring new drug policy.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: We are bringing it.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: I am very happy that the Minister is bringing new Drug policy to this country. Here, I would like to say a few words. People who are starting an industry in Uttar Pradesh, are trying to make this industry sick and trying to go to Calcutta and Bihar. So many large houses have inculcated this habit and they are trying to pour money outside India, not in India. I wish the Minister, who is very experienced Minister, will bring some sort of Constitutional amendment saying that these people should be brought to book and that these people should not be allowed any further industrial licences so that industrial sickness can be cured.

In 1974, Government of India appointed Bhargava Committee. They have given so many recommendations. I understand that Government of India is not trying to implement the recommendations.

Finally, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Industry, Shri Vengala Rao, kindly to help the two industries in Tirupati. Sir, when he was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he had started two industries in Tirupati. One is the Moped India Limited and the other is the Sri Venkateswara Cotton Mill. These two industries have totally become sick and about 700 workers in each industry have been thrown out of job because they have been closed down. I would plead with the hon. Minister that he may kindly bring forward a sort of Bill in order to see that these two industries which have been closed down due to their becoming sick are taken over by the Central Government and also other units in Andhra Pradesh are given assistance and help so that they may become viable. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon.Minister of Industries has brought forward this 'Brentford Electric (India) Limited, (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1987 for consideration and passing. I support this Bill and while supporting it I will like to say a few things. This Brentford company was established at Calcutta in 1964. At present this company is employing 200 persons. The BEIL started incurring losses in 1975 and ran into serious financial difficulties in 1976. At this time the Central Govt came forward to take over its management. After its take-over by the Govt. this undertaking turned into a profit earning concern, although it incurred losses for some years in between. However the main causes for running this

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Purna Chandra Malik]

loss as has been stated in the Bill, *viz.* labour problems, lock outs etc., is not correct. The main cause for this concern falling sick and running at a loss was corruption, thefts, mismanagement, wastage and the industrial policy of the Govt. This is the reality. As a result of the industrial policy of the Govt. about one lakh and 30 thousand industrial concerns in the counrty are in a state of sickness today. We have seen that a sick unit does not become economically viable merely by taking over. To make them economically viable sufficient funds have to be allocated in the budget. It is seen that after taking over any unit, the Govt does not make sufficient efforts to make it economically viable. Moreover, the Govt does not take any action against the management who are associated with the corruption, theft and mismanagement, in spite of these being repeatedly pointed out by the labour unions. Many industrial concerns have been taken over in West Bengal e.g. Burn Standard, Sri Durga Cotton Mills, Bengal Potteries, Bengal Paper Mill, Pilkinton Glass factory etc. But even after their take over why are these concern still running at a loss? There are no labour problems or labour unrest here. After the installation of the left front Govt, in West Bengal in 1977, the labour force at these places is discharging its responsibility of smooth functioning and of increasing production. Production also has gone up considerably compared to the past. In spite of that, they are incurring losses. The main reason for this state of affairs is incompetent and inefficient management. Therefore, I will stress upon the hon. Minister that his responsibility should not end with the take over. Their working should be constantly watched. As I said earlier, the Govts industrial policy is responsible for many of the ills. Their import oriented industrial policy, the calling of global tenders etc. are causing great harm to our indigenous industries. Our factories cannot survive in the absence of orders of supplies and unless the imports are stopped.

In this context I will particularly draw your attention to the ABL factory at Durgapur. The hon. Minister is aware that this factory is lying closed for the last one year. This is not a sick industry. But for want of orders it is turning into a sick industry. This is an advanced boiler manufacturing unit of our country. In many States of Eastern India this ABL factory was supplying high standard boilers and other advanced equipment for their thermal power stations etc. But what is the situation today? Due to the calling of global tenders, foreign companies from West Germany, Italy etc. are cornering all the orders. The foreign companies are getting all the orders from the supply of boilers and the ABL company is not getting any orders. That is why it is moving towards sickness. We have approached the hon. Minister again and again for the take over of this concern and have requested him to amalgamate it with BHEL, but we have not received any response from the Central Govt. They have of course assured us that they will place orders with this company for 4 years and that the IDBI will make investments in this concern. But for 13 crores of rupees the proposal has got stuck and the factory is not going into production as yet. Sir, the object of this Bill is very good and noble but at the same time I will urge upon the hon.Minister to nationalise all the other concerns also that have been taken over in West Bengal. To make them economically viable, more funds should be allocated in the annual budget for their modernisation and expansion. Sir, this concern, which is sought to be nationalised through this Bill, manufactures various types of advanced electrical equipment and machinery which are supplied to various State Electricity Boards, defence establishments and atomic energy establishments etc. This is a very important concern and I thank the hon. Minister for taking steps to nationalise the same. I will request that some other concerns in W.Bengal like Bengal paper mill, Pilkinton Glass factory, ABL etc. may also be nationalised and the Govt may take over full responsibility for their working. With this request and once more extending my support to this Bill I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

MR.DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri G.L. Vyas.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Sir, everybody is supporting my Bill. So.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether he supports or not.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: But the ruling party is not supporting it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Brentford Electric India (Limited) (Exhibition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill. In this connection, I want to say that this Bill should have been brought much earlier. You know that by bringing forward this Bill you are doing good work for the country. The products of this company were being used in defence, generation of electricity and in automatic energy which are all very important for our country. You waited for 12 long years, from 1975 till today. Earlier, you did not get this idea but now when you saw that this nationalisation will benefit our country, you brought froward this Bill. I welcome it. However, the delay is not on the part of the hon. Minister; it is on the part of the bureaucracy which did not suggest that this Bill is very important for the country and this unit should be taken over by the Government as early as possible. By its nationalisation, the production of all those items which are very useful to the country should be enhanced so that the pace of our development increases and we may become self reliant. You have done a very important thing by bringing forward this Bill for which I thank you. It has been stated in the statement of objects and reasons that the Company is financially viable. The company has suffered a loss of Rs. 90 lakhs so far whereas the assets are worth Rs. 87 lakhs only. If steps had been taken earlier to check it, the liablility would not have been so big as it is today. According to the statement, the company also earned profit for some years. Had the management been efficient, there was no question of losses for a company which manufactured such selected goods. Therefore the present arrangements is welcome. There are other industries also which are viable. Though various committees of Prliament have submitted their reports to that effect, yet no decision has been taken so far.

There is a cement factory in Sawadi Madhopur called the Jaipur Udyog. It is one of the biggest cement factories in Asia and is a viable unit also. At least 5000 workers are employed in it and over 15000 persons in all depend on it. The company pays Rs. 13 crores as central excise but as a result of mismanagement, a joint management has been set up.

[*English*]

"Under a nursing programme by the Central Government, Government of Rajasthan and the State Bank of India."

[*Translation*]

The management Board constituted by the Government is headed by Shri Murari, the Secretary of your department and the unit is producing 60,000 tonnes of cement, whereas there is shortage of cement in the country and it has to be imported. The company has become sick because of the mismanagement of Sahu Jain, but no step has been taken so far to remedy it. We have been continuously demading that since it is an important company, it should be nationalised in the interest of the country. If the financial corporation or other financial institutions could provide Rs. 7 or 8 crores to the company it can run smoothly but the Government is not in a position to do so, whereas crores of rupees are given to industrialists and they swindle it. You are not even giving a small amount to revive this industry. There is an urgent need to revive it, so that the cement requirements of the country are fully met. It is sick because of mismanagement. The company produces 60,000 tonnes of cement in a month i.e. 7.5 lakh tonnes in a year. If there is efficient management and it

achieves capacity utilisation, it can produce at least 10 lakh tonnes of cement. Therefore, there is need to revive the institution. For the last two months the State Bank of India has stopped all payments to it and your department is trying to get these released, but it has not succeeded in its effort. For the last three month the workers have not been paid their salaries and the production has stopped. Cement worth Rs. 17 crores is lying there but the dealings have stopped because the bank has stopped all payments. Therefore, the hon. Minister should pay attention in this direction. otherwise if the Government still delay its nationalisation—even after 12 years—a time will come when you would realise that nationalisation of this cement factory was in the nation's interest but by then it would be too late and the machinery would have rusted. Therefore, I urge you to take immediate steps in this direction.

18.00 hrs

I thank you for the step that you have taken and would once again request you to take similar step in the case of Jaipur Udyog Cement factory to nationalise it so as to make it viable. The necessary funds for its revival should be made available to the industry in the interest of workers. Our workers work in the interest of the industry. Therefore its nationalisation would be in the larger interest of the country.

The provisions have been made in the Bill for worker's Provident Fund and other Welfare measures. I thank you for this. Keeping in view these provisions it is evident that you have rendered invaluable service to the nation. I hope you would continue to serve the nation and help in reviving such industries.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. As the hon. Minister said, nobody is going to oppose this Bill. We are only taking this opportunity to make a very few suggestions. Sir, I come from a State which is, of course, industrially progressive. Last year, we passed a Bill for the rehabilitation or take-over of the sick industries. But , now I am very sorry to say that a large number of industries, particularly in the Small Scale Sector, are becoming sick or are completely closed down in some of the areas. The industrial estate of my constituency in Bangalore was, at one time , humming with activities. But now, if one goes through that Estate, one sheds tears. That is so, of course because of so many reasons. In this connection, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister though of course, it may not be directly connected with this Minister that it is high time that the Government of India takes a policy decision. They should have a survey of all the sick industries all over the country. The State Governments are ready with the statistics. They know which are the industries which are sick or viable, which can be put right and which should be rehabilitated. The State Goverrnments have got the statistics. But unfortunately, the State Governments are not in a position to come to the help of those industries. In fact, many of the small-scale industrialists have approached me. It is not easy to get money from the financial institutions like the IDBI etc. We have got the plans. Though they have got the land and everything but it is not easy to get money from them. So, the Government of India should take a firm policy in this regard. They should get a report from the State Governments and see as to which of those units can be put on the rails. They should immediately be rehabilitated and that work should be undertaken.

In this connection, I would like to make another important suggestion: It may not be directly connected with the Minister but it is connected with the Government of India. And that is about one of the most prestigeous steel plants of Karnataka that was founded by the Engineer-Statesman Sir, Visveswaraiah, founder of so many industries and so many projects in our country. Sir, the Visveswaraiah Iron & Steel Limited is incurring a loss of Rs. 2 crores every month. It is financed both by the State Government and the Central

Government through SAIL. SAIL has got 40 per cent shares and the State Government has got 60 per cent shares. But it requires modernisation. There are nearly 12000 workers working there. The Karnataka Government has been urging the Central Government to see that SAIL takes-over that industry where one of the best quality steel is produced. If Government of India does not come to its rescue, it is possible that we lose Rs. 25 crores every year. Also it is likely that it may be closed down. That should not come and that should not happen. It will be a great dis-service to the Engineer Statesman Sir Visveswaraiah. Also, 12000 workers will be out of job. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister, first of all, to see to it and have a survey of all these small-scale industries conducted. Whichever unit is sick, it should immediately be rehabilitated and if necessary you take-over it just as in the case of this Brentford Electric (India) Ltd.

Another point which I would like to make is this So far as Karnataka is concerned, power supply also may be one of the reasons for closure. It may be because of shortage of power. It may be a transition period and the power shortage may be for one or two years. Even then, you must see wherever it is possible, the sick units could be revived and if necessary even by importing power from outside State, this should be done. You must see that the industries are rehabilitated and they are made to run on profit-lines. You must also see that they are put on the rails again. With these words, I support this Bill Thank you,

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombaty South Central): Out of 643 big units all over the country, each employing more than a thousand workers and one lakh and thirty five thousand small units which are closed, the Government is taking over only one small unit employing 200 workers for nationalisation today. I know, there are a number of units from Bombay who have represented. Anyway, these workers are lucky. If you put one drop of water into the mouth of a man who is dying and ask "Friends, how do you feel about it?", nobody will say that it is a bad feeling. Out of 1,35,000 sick units, you are taking over only one small unit. But the major issue remains totally neglected by the Government. This is becoming a big business. All these big houses are run by the Government money. They are siphoning off the money to some other side and make the units sick. Then the workers shout and something is given to somebody; the black money is collected. Once the money is given to a big man, it seems that it is not the responsibility of this Government to see what he is doing further. What is happening to these four industries of Tatas? Mr. Vasant Sathe is here. The Tata Mills and the Empress Mills have gone sick. They are 100-year old mills. In 100 years they had not modernised. But now you spend Rs. 20 crores and take them over. Then you have the workers' dues; then the State Government go out saying that they are not bothered. But the assets of Tatas and Birlas went up by another Rs 200 to 300 crores every year. This is going to ruin the economy of this country. Every time I am raising it in this House, but this Government is not going to change their attitude, and that is leading to frustration. It is not merely a question of workers, but it is a question of the whole economy of this country. About 50 lakh workers are suffering The strike and lock-out ratio has gone down. But this is the thing; these people are dictating. Out of 645 units, 500 belong to these big houses and they are getting fatter, they are earning more and more. I have got sympathy for the small units because they are not getting any help.

Coming to this unit, the hon.Minister has not mentioned about gratuity here. But that should be made very clear. In respect of the nationalised mills in Bombay, the Government has taken the reponsibility for gratuity only from the date of nationalisation, and for the period prior to that, the Government has not taken the responsibility. Here you are silent about it. You have said that you are nationalising the unit. That is all. I think, you understand what I mean by this. It should be made clear that

[Dr. Datta Samant]

the gratuity for the workers will be counted from the day they joined the service.

This is a good unit. If you go into the details, you will find that they are making rectifiers, special transformers, etc. and these products are supplied to the Electricity Board, Atomic Energy and Defence establishments. Who has made this unit sick? I have got Crompton and a number of other units in my Union; and they are doing wonderfully well....

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: This unit was taken over by the Government already.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I know. My point is this. Who has made it sick? Let us find out. Let us do that *post mortem*. After take over by the Government, this unit was doing well for three or four years in 1980-81-82 and later on it was not doing well. It is a mess. Let us go into the detail and not leave it like this. That is not going to slove the major problem. By your taking over a small unit, the problem is not going to be solved.

Two years back, for sick industries, a Board was appointed. Before an industry becomes sick, the Board has got powers to interfere and find out the reasons for the sickness. If the share capital goes below 50 per cent, the Board can intervene and ask what they were doing. That is the need. The Prime Minister has said that they are not going to bother about sick units because it is a liability. Every year 25,000 units will be closed in the country. Why are you not making that Board function? Let them go into the working of the units. The board has got the power to change even the director. The Board has the power to amalgamate that unit with a good unit of the same employer. The Board has got all these powers, and if they are made to function, then this sickness will go down. I do not know what is the reason why the Government is not implementing the provisions of the Bill which was passed about two years back. In Maharashtra 156 Units are closed and a large number of workers have become unemployed. In 98 per cent of the cases, the cause for the closure is the employers and not the workers.

About this particular Bill, I am going to ask the Government only two or three questions. Let us have a study to find out how this unit whose products are supplied to defence establishments, etc., had gone sick. Those who are guilty must be properly dealt with. Let it be done by the Government or the employer. What are the assets you are going to get you have not mentioned here. You are going to get a big property. I expect that the person who is going to run it will be a good boss. Otherwise the person who will run it will be, sometimes, more than the grand father of Tatas and Birlas.

There are only 200 workers. They have put in nearly twenty to thirty years of service. Whatever be the number of years of service that should be taken into consideration. Otherwise I have seen in Bombay Textiles Mills, they are counting the service from the date of nationalisation of the company. I again appeal to the Hon. Minister and the Government that it is high time to see to it. Otherwise, by next year, the number of closure units will go to 1,60,000. That way, you can go on giving relief They are taking advantage of unemployment. Let us change the economy. Therefore, at least, the little provision which you have done for the Sickness Industries Bill, let that Board function with some more powers to detect this sickness. What I say is that whenever you find that a man is dying you put something in his mouth. I don't say that it is bad.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Sir, I am very thankful to all the Members who supported the Bill including Dr. Datta Samant. This is a small Bill for taking over this Brentford Electric Limited company. Though it is a small unit yet it is a good unit manufacturing very valuable items. Unfortunately on

this subject, most of the Members talked about sick industries. Recently, we had a discussion on sick industries. Now also, I wanted to impress upon the Members that Govt. is very much interested to revive the sick units because nearly 4000 crores of rupees is blocked in these sick industries. Especially in big business houses, nearly 675 and odd industries three to five hundred crores of rupees are blocked. We are very much concerned as the money of the financial institution is blocked. There are so many reasons for this sickness, namely, bad management, siphoning of funds and the industrial unrest. *(Interruptions)*

If we want to revive the sick units, we should have cooperation from people like Dr. Datta Samant. Otherwise, it is very difficult. Maharashtra is next to Bengal in regard to highest number of sick units. Therefore, I request all the labour leaders who are interested in the nation, who are interested in the production and who are interested in this industrial growth to cooperate with the Government and industry. Then only we can revive all these industries.

As has been raised by Dr. Datta Samant and others, in the amendment you can see that we are giving full protection to the employees about their salary, about their gratuity and all these things. Our Government is very much interested to give protection to these industries.

Some friends have mentioned about Tirupathi Moped and Venkateswara Textile Mills especially Dr. Chinta Mohan. It has been taken over by the National Textile Corporation. Tirupathi Moped is a private unit. Recently, last year we enacted it under BFIR Committee. Already they are considering 88 applications of the sick industries for rehabilitation. The IDBI is considering all these aspects. That is why, the Government is very much interested not to close these industries. The Government wants to bring industrial revolution in the country. That is why I want the cooperation of the leaders like Dr. Datta Samant and others. Then only can we achieve the productivity and the utilisation of the full capacity.

Some friends from Jaipur mentioned about Jaipur Udyog. I am in touch with the Chief Minister. I visited Jaipur thrice and discussed it with them There is some dispute between a private party and the State Government. We are trying to help them. It is a multipurpose project and is also producing some cement.

Some people from Bengal mentioned about the Bengal Potteries. We are at it. We are not going to close this industry.

APL is one of the best units; but because of the non-cooperation of ACC, we are not able to do anything. The Prime Minister is also very much interested in reviving this unit. The IDBI also came forward to assist this unit. But the ACC people are not cooperating. They filed a liquidation petition in the Bombay High Court. We requested them to withdraw it; but they have not yet withdrawn the liquidation petition.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You change your economic laws.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: It is not a part of the Government policy. Anyhow, we are trying. It is before the Government for consideration.

About Bengal Potteries also yesterday I discussed with Mr.Indrajit Gupta about how to revive it. It was started in 1919. Now we have to modernise this unit. We need Rs. 15 crores. We are requesting the Finance Department to place the budget provision of Rs. 15 crores. We have to look after all these things.

This was taken over very long back. Now we want to nationalise it. The Bill was introduced in the 7th Lok Sabha. It lapsed then. Now I introduced it two days back. You were kind enough to allow a discussion on this. I am very thankful to you and to all the Members of this august House. I commend for consideration and passing of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture and production of electrical equipments which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Continuance of employers)

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to move:

"Page 6,-
after line 52, *insert* -

> "Provided that remuneration and other conditions of service shall not be altered by the Central Government of Andrew Yule to the disadvantage of the employee without his consent" (1)

Sir, it is being proposed in the Bill that after having taken over the company and after having nationalised this company, the Government and the Andrew Yule company will have powers to change the service conditions. It this power is used in the interest of workers, I have nothing to say. But it would affect the interest of the workers. That is why I propose this amendment.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: I am not accepting this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 1, moved by Shri D.P. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 12 to 21 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 to 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 22—(Disbursement of amounts to the Company.)

SHRI D B PATIL: Sir, I beg to move

> 'Page 10, lines 7 and 8, -
> for "such balance to the Company" substitute—
>
> "rupees one hundred and one to the Company out of such balance and the remaining balance to the Central Government." (2)

Sir, it is a question of principle When the Government takes over any company or nationalises then they should not be compensated at all. There should be Constitutional provision that when because of mis-management any concern is nationalised no compensation would be given to the owner of the company. So I have suggested that at the most Rs. 101 should be given to the company out of such balance and the remaining balance be given to the Central Government.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Sir, I do not accept this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will now put

Amendment No. 2 to Clause 22 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 and 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25 – (Contracts to cease to have effect unless ratified by the Central Government or Andrew Yule)

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Sir, I beg to move:

'Page 10, lines 35 and 36, -

for "one hundred and eighty" substitute "thrity" (3)'

Sir, it has been provided in the Bill that certain contracts have to be ratified by the Government after taking over. Here it has also been said that some contracts which are unduly onerous and entered in bad faith and detrimental to the interests of the Central Government the Government is not bound to ratify such type of contracts. The time-limit that has been provided is 180 days. If this time-limit is kept as it is then it means even though the contract has been entered in bad faith and detrimentral to the interests of the Central government it will have its own effect. So as early as possible it should not be ratified. Therefore, I have moved my amendment to reduce these 180 days to 30 days.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Sir, how it is possible. I do not accept this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 3 to Clause 25 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 31 were added to the Bill.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: I beg to move:

Pages 13 and 14, -

for "The Schedule," *substitute*—

"THE SCHEDULE"

See sections 17, 19(1), 20(1) and 22(1)

ORDER OF PRIORITIES

Category I

(a) Wages, salaries and other dues payable to the employees of the Company.

(b) Deductions made from the salaries and wages of the employees of the Company for the provident fund, the Employees' State Insurance Fund, premium relating to the Life Insurance Corporation of India or for any other purpose.

(c) Arrears in relation to contributions to be made by the Company to the provident fund, the Employees' State Insurance Fund or under any other law for the time being in force providing for such contributions.

Post *take-over Management* Period

Category II -

Principal amount of loans advanced by -

(i) the Central Governmnent;

(ii) a State Government;

(iii) banks and financial institutions;

(iv) any other sources.

Category III -

(a) Any credits availed of by the Company for the purpose of carrying on any trading or manufacturing operations, other than those specified in sub-section (2) of section 5.

(b) Any dues of State Electricity Boards or other Government or semi-Government institutions against supply of goods or services, other than those specified in sub-section (2) of section (5).

(c) Arrears of interest on loans and advances.

Category IV -

(a) Revenue, taxes, cesses, rates or other dues to the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority

(b) Any other dues.

Pre-take-over management period

Category V -

Principal amount of secured loans advanced by—

(i) the Central Government;

(ii) a State Government;

(iii) banks and financial institutions.

Category VI -

Principal amount of unsecured loans advanced by -

(i) the Central Government;

(ii) a State Government;

(iii) banks and financial institutions.

Category VII -

(a) Any credit availed of by the Company for the purpose of carrying on any trading or manufacturing operations.

(b) Any dues of State Electricity Boards or other Government or semi-Government institutions against supply of goods or services.

(c) Arrears of interest or loans and advances.

(d) Revenue, taxes, cesses, rates or other dues to Central Government, a State Government or any local authority.

(e) Any other loans or dues " (5)

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Sir, I beg to move:

"Pages 13, and 14,-

for "THE SCHEDULE" substitute-

"THE SCHEDULE

[See Sections 17, 19(1), 20(1) and 22(1)]

ORDER OF PRIORITIES

Category I-

(a) Wages, salaries and other dues payable to the employees of the Company

(b) Deductions made from the salaries and wages of the employees of the Company for provident fund, the Employees' State Insurance Fund, premium relating to the Life Insurance Corporation of India or for any other purpose.

(c) Arrears in relation to contributions to be made by the Company to provident fund, the Employees' State Insurance Fund or under any other law for the time being in force providing for such contributions

Category II-

Principal amount of loans advanced by —

(i) the Central Government;

(ii) a State Government;

(iii) banks and public financial institutions;

(iv) any dues of State Electricity Boards or other Government or semi-Government institutions against supply of goods or services, other than those specified in sub-section (2) of section 5;

(v) any dues of State Electricity Boards or other Government or semi-Government institutions against supply of goods or services in pre-take-over management period; and

(vi) revenues, taxes, cesses, rates or other dues to Central Government, a State Government or any local authority.

Category III -

(i) Principal amount of secured loan advance by any other source.

(ii) Principal amount of unsecured loans advanced by-

(a) by the Central Government;
(b) a State Government;
(c) banks and financial institutions.

Category IV -

(a) Arrears of interest on loans and advances.
(b) Any other dues.
(c) Any other loans in pre-take-over period." (4)

This amendment is very important. The Government have fixed the priority and category to which claims will be made. First is the post-take-over management period. The first is wages, salaries and other dues payable to the employees of the Company. Then, deductions made from the salaries and wages of the employees of the Company for provident fund, the Employees' State Insurance Fund, premium relating to the Life Insurance Corporation of India or for any other purpose, would have priority. And arrears in relations to contributions to be made by the Company to provident fund, the Employees' State Insurance Fund or under any other law for the time being in force providing for such contributions will have priority

But, Sir, this priority is not being given by the Government for pre-take-over management period. The means before taking over this management, if there are arrears of wages, salaries and other dues payable to the employees, they are not given priority. So, I suggest that this type of priority should be given to the wages, salaries and other dues payable to the employees.

Thereafter, Sir, the Categories II, III and IV talk of arrears and many types of dues that are to be made from the balance. Category II gives priority to principal amount of loans advanced by the Central Government, a State Government, banks and other financial institutions. So far as these loans are concerned, I have nothing to say. But from any other source, that means private source, priority is given here to meet out these loans.

Sir, in Category III, it has been provided;

"(a) Arrears in relation to contributions to be made by the Company to provident fund, the Employees' State Insurance Fund or under any other law for the time being in force providing for such contributions.

(b) Any credits availed of by the Company for the purpose of carrying on any trading or manufacturing operations, other than those specified in sub-section (2) of section 5.

[Shri D.B. Patil]

(c) Any dues of State Electricity Boards or other Government or semi-Government institutions against supply of goods or services other than those specified in sub-section (2) of section 5...."

According to me, Sir, this provision 2 should have priority over the loans that are being provided for from private source. The loans provided from private sources should not get priority over arrears, contributions made by the Company to the provident fund, etc.

So, my amendment is that the categories that have been put by the Government are not proper. They are against the interests of the workers so far as dues of State Electricity Boards or other Government or semi-Government institutions are concerned. According to my amendment, I am trying to change the category. Priority should be given to the Government, semi-Government institutions and banks and not to the private loans.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: Sir, my amendment is better than Mr. Patil's amendment. In this amendment, our first priority is about the workers and their salaries Priority is given in the schedule, as amended, for dues of the workers including gratuity both relating to pre-take-over and post-take-over management periods. Sufficient care has been taken.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Policy is announced but so far not a single worker got it. I know these are only on paper.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: In this undertaking, I give you a guarantee that would take care of pre-take-over and post-take-over...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. I will now put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

Amendment Made:

Pages 13 and 14,

for, "The Schedule, *substitute*—

"THE SCHEDULE

[See sections 17, 19(1), 20(1) and 22(1)]

ORDER OF PRIORITIES

Category I -

(a) Wages, Salaries and other dues payable to the employees of the Company.

(b) Deductions made from the salaries and wages of the employees of the Company for the provident fund, the Employees' State Insurance Fund, premium relating to the Life Insurance Corporation of India or for any other purpose.

(c) Arrears in relation to contributions to be made by the Company to the provident fund, the Employees' State Insurance Fund or under any other law for the time being in force providing for such contributions.

Post-take-over management period

Category II -

Principal amount of loans advanced by—

(i) the Central Government;
(ii) a State Government;
(iii) banks and financial institutions;
(iv) any other sources.

Category III -

(a) Any credits availed of by the Company for the purpose of carrying on any trading or manufacturing operations, other than those specified in sub-section (2) of section 5.

(b) Any dues of State Electricity Boards or other Government or semi-Government Institutions against supply of goods or services, other than those specified in sub section (2) of section 5.

(c) Arrears of interest on loans and advances.

Category IV -

(a) Revenue, taxes, cesses, rates or other dues to the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority.

(b) Any other dues.

Pre-take-over management period

Category V -

Principal amount of secured loans advanced by -

(i) the Central Government;
(ii) a State Government;
(iii) banks and financial institutions.

Category VI -

Principal amount of unsecured loans advanced by -

(i) the Central Government;
(ii) a State Government;
(iii) banks and financial institutions.

Category VII -

(a) Any credit availed of by the Company for the purpose of carrying on any trading or manufacturing operations.

(b) Any dues of State Electricity Boards or other Government or Semi-Government institutions against supply of goods or services.

(c) Arrears of interest on loans and advances.

(d) Revenue, taxes, cesses, rates or other dues to Central Government, a State Government or any local authority.

(e) Any other loans or dues." (5)

(SHRI J. VENGALA RAO)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI J. VENGALA RAO: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.32 hrs.

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): I beg to move:

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* Moved with the recommendations of the President.

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the National Dairy Development Board in the State of Gujarat to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for the vesting in that body corporate of the undertakings of the Indian Dairy Corporation with a view to provide for the administration and the carrying on of the functions to be performed by the body corporate more effectively throughout the country and for matters connected threwith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

As Hon. Members are aware National Dairy Development Board Bill, 1987, has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 21st August, 1987.I would like to apprise this House of the background and importance of the Bill.

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was set up in 1965 by the Government of India as a registered Society with the primary objective of providing technical services to implementing agencies in building up their Dairy Projects on cooperative lines on the pattern of the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union, Anand, popularly known as the 'Anand Pattern'. The NDDB assists the various States Dairy Cooperative Federations in the preparation of feasibility report and providing technical services in the field of production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk.

The National Dairy Development Board has been progressively playing a vital role together with Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC), which is a Company formed in 1970 to give supportive assistance in the implementation of the Operation Flood Programme.

Suggestions/recommendations have been made from time to time for the amalgamation of NDDB and IDC for better services. The Central Government had appointed a High Power Committee in 1984 headed by Shri L.K. Jha (commonly known as Jha Committee), which recommended the formation of a new statutory body to perform the functions of both these institutions This body should have full freedom and flexibility in operation not less than what the NDDB and IDC have enjoyed so far.

To achieve the above objectives it is proposed to declare the National Dairy Development Board as an institution of national importance and incorporate it as a Statutory Body. With the enlargement of functions of the NDDB over the years it is felt that the functions of both the institutions can henceforth be performed by the corporate body and as such it is proposed to vest the undertaking of IDC in the corporate body and dissolve the Indian Dairy Corporation.

The name of National Dairy Development Board is retained for the corporate body so that there may be continuity in reputation and understanding, both in India and abroad.

The main features of the Bill are as under

(i) NDDB will be declared as an institution of national importance and corporate status conferred on it

(ii) IDC will be dissolved

(iii) The assets/liabilities etc of the NDDB and the IDC will become the assets and liabilities of the new Corporate Body which will continue to be called National Dairy Development Board.

(iv) The Board will be managed by a Board of Directors as spelt out in the Bill.

(v) The existing full time officers and other employees will continue in the National Dairy Development Board, but the Board can make

such orders as may be necessary for restructuring and streamlining the organisational and functional set up of the Board in order to secure utmost efficiency in its functioning as has already been spelt out in the Bill.

(vi) The Mother Dairy, Delhi, shall be a subsidiary unit of the NDDB with separate identity.

(vii) Apart from enabling it to carry on the existing and enlarged functions, provision is being made to enable the Central Government or any State Government to entrust the NDDB with any activity it considers necessary.

The note on the clauses attached to the Bill explains in detail the provisions of the Bill. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

In the light of the above, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to declare the institution known as the National Dairy Development Board in the State of Gujarat to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for the vesting in that body corporate of the undertakings of the Indian Dairy Corporation with a view to provide for the administration and the carrying on of the functions to be performed by the body corporate more effectively, throughout the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Raghuma Reddy, May now speak.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I support the merger of these two organisations, viz. NDDB and IDC. But I have to point it out here that this is a very long pending act. The merger of these two organisations has been recommended as far back as 1976 by the Committee on Public Undertakings. The Jha Committee also recommended the same, though the recommendation of the Jha Committee happened to be the other way. The Committee recommended that the NDDB should be dissolved and it should be merged with the IDC. But now, the IDC is merged into the NDDB. Whatever may be the case, I welcome the merger.

But, Sir, I have some doubt about certain provisions. But before going into the details of the provisions of the Bill, I would like to mention certain things about functioning and production aspects. I find that the data on these aspects vary from agency to agency. Even the Public Undertakings Committee, the EEC, the World Bank's team and the Jha Committee have expressed their doubts very clearly in their reports. They dairy people claimed 25 million tonnes, while the others' data put the figure at only 20 million tonnes. There is a difference of 5 million tonnes. There have also been adverse comments on the poor production. Operation Flood Phase I and Phase II also could not meet the actual requirements of the public. It may also be pointed out here that dairy development programmes based on the 'Anand' pattern could not make much way into the remotest villages of the country. They have chosen only some selected villages which may happen to be on or nearer to national or State highways. What are your plans with regard to the remotest villages? How are you planning to give them transportation and other facilities?

Now I would like to mention about loans. Loans are given only to their members and not to others. What are you going to do about other members?

Secondly, you are investing this NDDB with more and more powers. You are making it a corporate body. What will be the

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

exact functions of the Board? As far as the powers of the Board are concerned, I feel that there is some sort of an encroachment into other fields. I have gone through the Bill very carefully and I find that the Board has powers with regard to horticulture, agriculture, fisheries, etc. activities. This is a sort of encroachment into departments. Now you are making it as a national importance. What about the States? What about the participation of the universities? What about the Dairy Development Boards? You have proposed only Six Directors. One Director will be from the Government of India. I have a doubt whether that Director will be an officer of the Central Government. By introducing this Bill, you are degrading your Dairy and the Veterinary Scinece. Now, they are functioning under your ICAR Division or may be under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. After the introduction of this Bill, I think there will be no need to have an Animal Husbandry Department or the Dairy Development Department. By introducing this Bill, you are not going to strengthen your Department.

In spite of your Jha Committee's recommendation, you have not upgraded the posts of Additional Secretary or the Additional Commissioners. Subject to correction, still you have kept three posts vacant. They are lying vacant since 1978. One post each of Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner is still lying vacant. Why? Why are you not strengthening your Research as well as your Administrative Department? Are you giving your powers to the NDDC? Why are you getting yourself weakened by doing so? This is my feeling. So, first you have to strengthen yourself. Here I suggest that instead of having one Director from the Government, you should have two Directors. One Director should be for Research Section and the other for the Administrative Section.

I suggest here either the Animal Husbandry Commissioner or the DDG, who is looking after the Animal Husbandry Research Cell of the ICAR should be included as a Member so that it will have some control.

Regarding the States, you said that only the Chairman of the State Cooperative Federation should be there because you want to maintain the identity. What Cooperative system, do you want? You have not said anything. But the other three Directors should be exclusively from amongst the senior executives. I think this will become a monopoly. You are not nominating the Chairman. That means neither the Central Government nor State Government or for that matter nobody will be having any control over the NDDC and nobody will have any authority to question, except through Members of the Cooperatives.

So I request the hon. Minister, through the Deputy Speaker that instead of having three members you reduce it to one. I don't mind, if you give the membership to other people.

Regarding other people, you have included only one expert from outside. I welcome that. I suggest, instead of having one expert, you can add one more and make it as two experts. Why should you have only one expert? We have got many experts. You include one expert from amongst the farmers. The problems which are faced by the farmers should be represented by a farmer not by others. I request the hon. Minister, through the Deputy Speaker to include one expert from the farmers' side. An expert does not mean that he should be a Ph.D or an expert in milk production. There are many eduacted farmers. You can include one farmer out of them.

Regarding Terms of Office, under Clause 5, you have mentioned: "The directors nominated under clause (c) of subsection (2) of section 8 shall hold office for such period not exceeding one year at a time as the Central Government may determine." One year is too short a period. In one year, he cannot understand the sub-

ject. So I request the hon. Minister to make it, at least minimum three years.

You have not prescribed any time limit regarding the Chairman. That means, he will be there at the pleasure of the Government of India. If you want him to continue for ten years, he can continue.

So, I request you to kindly prescribe a uniform time limit for the Chairman as well as the Directors. Regarding the age limit you have not mentioned anything. Whether a 70 years old man can also continue as a Director or a Chairman you have not mentioned that. Or you want only 58 years or 60 years old man to continue as a Director or a Chairman. What is the age limit for the employees who are working there? That has not been included.

Now, I will come to the Headquarters. You said that the Headquarter should be situated at Anand only. When you are making it as a national institute; when you are giving it a national importance; and when you are incorporating all these things, why don't you consider having the Headquarter at Delhi? Why should it be in Anand? It should be accessible to all. This is my opinion. *(Interruptions)* Prof. Ranga, if you want to say anything, you can put forth your views... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): We have the Animal Welfare Board at Madras.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: This is my opinion. I know Mr. Makwana hails from Khaira district. I know Anand is in his constituency. *(Interruptions)* It should be in Hyderabad. Sorry for the slip of the tongue. It should be in Delhi.

Now about encroachment. When you are making it a national body, what will be the role of the State Governments, and the State Milk Development Boards? Are you including them as general body members like in ICAR; are you including some of the Members of Parliament there? Nothing has been mentioned. You are connected with all the dairy development programmes. Yearly for a week, the Director of Animal Husbandry, the M.D. or Chairman whoever may be the Chariman of the Dairy Development Board, should also be involved in this activity. They should also know the programme of this Board. They should also be the participants in this Board. I request the Minister that there should be a yearly General Body Meeting. The members, of the General Body will be the Chairmen of the DDB of all the States, and the Directors of Animal Husbandry—they should also be invited the General Body Meeting like in our ICAR.

Then we have Research and Horticulture. I do not want this encroachment. The purpose should only be the development of milk i.e. providing milk to all, and the enhancement of the *per capita* consumption of milk. After all, we are giving only 144 grams of milk per day, *per capita*, compared to other countries which give 888 grams or even 1,000 grams. The production is also very less. Our thrust should be on production as well as increase in *per capita* consumption. That should be kept in mind. Instead of encroaching on other subjects, why don't you develop your own subject? This should be given due importance. I request the Minister to consider these things.

Now about officials. What are you going to do with them? You are merging IDC with this Board. There are two types of treatment. It is mentioned here that the officers of IDC are being merged with others. Then what will be their seniority? How are they going to accommodate them? That has not been made clear. No officer should be harmed. He should not be harmed, humiliated, or neglected. The interests of the officers, depending upon their length of service and position should be protected.

Previously, IDC has neglected the breeding aspect as also the health of the animals. Are you going to enhance the

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importance of these things. and strengthen the breeding units as well as the health side?

I have seen things at Anand. They are concentrating on marketing, and neglecting the breeding aspect. What steps are you going to take to enhance the breeding aspect? Service to interior areas should also be included.

There is a gap between Administration, Reserach and Development. These parts are also to be given importance. Are you going to attach them to NDDB or going to keep them with the Ministry or ICAR? These are the three counterparts. How are you going to maintain them? I request the Minister to amalgamate these things, and make them part of one body. If you want a national body, duplication of work should not be there; you are having the Department of Agriculture, Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, Research and the NDDB. You should be really interested in the production of milk, if you want to reach the milk products to the nook and corner of each village, instead of importing by-products. We are interested in foreign exchange, but not at the cost of the rural people. At their cost you are exporting.

You are making milk products and other things, amuls; you have not included amul here. We are not interested in making ghee and other milk products; we are interested that milk should reach every person, every nook and corner of the country and to all the farmers. So, its per capita consumption should also be increased. It should not be 144 grams per capita consumption it should be increased. Your target was of 165 per capita consumption in 1980. I do not know what will be your target by 1990? It should not go to the minium level. That should be taken care of.

While I support this measure of merger, the points raised by me should be taken into consideration. Regarding its headquarter at Delhi it is an important measure. Then the age limit of the members and the constitution of the general body, these are important measures. There should not be any encroachment by the States, universities, consultation by the Agriculture University, who are involved in the production of milk. All these points should be carefully studied.

There are some adverse comments in the Audit Report. I am not going to touch them here.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no comment. If there is any comment, you read it out and I will reply to that.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: There is some comment and I want that it should be attended to.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: All the points are complied with. When there are comments in the Audit Report, all the comments are complied with. If it is not complied with, I will do it; I will reply to you.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: I will pass on that to you. Anyhow, I support this Bill. Whatever points I have raised, the Minister should study them and try to reply them also.

SHRI D. P. YADAVÁ (Monghyr): I congratulate the Minister for bringing this comprehensive Bill where NDDB and IDC are going to be merged and having statutory powers. Many things have been said about the functioning of the NDDB IDC and the operation flood. But I am happy to bring it on record of the House. The Jha Committee which went in deep details about the working of the NDDB IDC and the operation flood scheme, at one place, they write as follows:

> "By any standard operation flood II has been a successful programme implemented with competence and dedication for which the credit should go to NDDB and IDC."

This means the working of the NDDB IDC

and that of the operation milk flood is definitely commendable; and the one man, who is the leader of the whole comprehensive idea, whole movement is Dr. V. Kurien, who should be complimented this day for his best service to the country.

In the last four decades of the Indian Agriculture and the Dairy, two persons who should be complimented for which the country should be proud and the Parliament should pay its best compliments, are Dr. V. Kurien and Dr. M.S. Swami-Nathan, who have been awarded the world's biggest award, an award of Rs. 26 lakhs according to Indain rupees. So, we are proud of this day that we are felicitating these two persons also through this Bill and the deliberations which are going on in this House on this Bill.

The more earlier it is passed, the better it would be. Dairy should be recognised as one of the best implements for the betterment of our people who are socially and economically down-trodden. After agriculture, dairy is one of the best occupations where the largest number of people are engaged; that is why we should pay the maximum attention to the development of dairy. After agriculture it is animal wealth which gives wealth to the country. So this is an opportunity where I must thank Dr. Dhillon Sahib and our hon. Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Makwanaji, both of whom have been doing their best to bring India on the map of world's dairy scene.

When we go into the records of dairy movement, we find this NDDB, IDC and the Operation Flood are having today and we also find that this organisation is handling 10 million litres of milk per day. That a registered society sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is handling 10 million litres of milk per day is commendable. Definitely we should give compliments to them and their handling capacity and organising capacity is commendable.

Not only this 49,000 village dairy cooperative societies have been raised fifteen lakh families are covered and the board by the dairy business through this agency has given about Rs. 900 crores to the farmers. These are the things we must compliment, we must congratulate the work NDDB is doing.

There is nothing to be said. All these reports are available. I do not want to go into the date and the figures about the achievements but definitely I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that while passing this Bill we are giving a statutory power to this Board. The Jha Committee recommended it. We accept it *in toto*. And while making a perspective plan for the future of the dairy development one thing is always to be kept in mind that the intention and the theme of this movement should be not only to produce, distribute and sell milk, but also to prepare a grid in the country for milk production and distribution of it, and to increase the milk yielding capacity of the cattle. Our capacity is 1.5 litres per day per cow, that also not all the 300 days in a year. In Holland, Austrilia, New Zealand, all these places the milk production is 20 kg. per cattle per day and for about 300 days in a year. Their milk capacity per cattle is definitely ten times or fifteen times, some times more than that of ours and NDBB should concentrate and enter into a movement for the development of cattle wealth and cattle health so that our milk production per capita, per animal, should be increased. This should be one of the mottos of our programmes.

As regards the productivity of milk, I have said we should not catch up with the production of milk. But the productivity of milk is an essential element in our approach and in our movement. I agree with my friend who has very categorically said that the NDDB should not undertake so many other jobs. It should not mix vegetables with milk; it should not mix oil with milks and let milk be separate, vegetable be separate and oil be separate. Otherwise the NDDB while acting in this noble movement will be frustrated. So, it should not unnecessarily be burdened with other

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

things. We should have a separate board like the Indian Fruit Development Board, or Vegetable Development Board and Wild Life Development Board. Everything should not be clubbed together and put in this.

One more important item just to be kept in mind while formulating the plan of action should be the cattle feed. The development of fodder, both green and dry is important. Urea molasses cake is important. There is a drought condition in the country. There are floods. We must have concentrated food stuffs for the animals also. The NDBB should organise in such a way that not only in an emergency even in normal food programme urea molasses cake should be one of the main items of our programme in the near future. My friend has very rightly pointed out that it is not only the health programme, but also the breeding programme. The production of good bulls, frozen semen, all medical care digest, that is called the feeding programme of the cattle - all this should be scientifically processed. It should not be processed in an old manner or in a lazy manner or you can say, hapazard manner. It should be scientifically organised. It should be as organised as that which was organised during green revolution. For white revolution, these are the major elements which should be considered

Sir, as regards Cow dung, if we accumulate and scientifically process the cow dung, it can meet the energy requirements of this country to a great extent. It can produce not only gas, but, it produces one of the best mineralised fertiliser also, that is organic fertiliser. Cow dung is processed through bio-gas process. This is one of the best way of taking the maximum utility of the cow dung. So, there should be a national movement for production of energy through cow dung and for production of organic mineral fertilisers through the cow dung source, mixing with other elements. There should be close collaboration between the Non-conventional Energy Source Department and that of your Department while formulating and chalking out the programme.

Then, you must formulate the Energy Table.

These are the few things which I had in mind. I commend this Bill and say that we pass it at the earliest and give a statutory power to go ahead with further vigour and energy.

*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I extend my general support to this Bill and while supporting it, I would like to say a few things. Sir, the National Dairy Development Board was constituted in 1965 and the Indian Dairy Corporation was formed in 1970. Thereafter for nearly 20 years these two institutions had been working in the field of Dairy Development in our country. It has been possible to successfully implement the projects 'operation flood one, operation flood two and operation flood three primarily due to the leadership of these two institutions. Today, the hon. Minister has brought forth this Bill in the House for the merger of these two institutions. This matter was pending with the Govt. for a long time. Why was it pending for such a long time has not been stated by the hon. Minister in the Statement of Objects and reasons of this Bill. In April 1976, during the fitth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Public Undertakings in its 83rd report had recommended the amalgamation of these two institutions. After that some more Committees also clearly recommended their merger. This Bill has finally come now after a long time to achieve that purpose. Though belated, it is a welcome Bill and I support it.

The National Dairy Development Board has been constituted on the pattern of the 'Cooperative Milk producers Union Ltd., of the Kaira district in Gujarat, which is

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali

popularly known as the 'Anand pattern'. I feel that it would have been better if the National Dairy Development Board was also constituted on the cooperative lines, and if the Board of Directors was formed with the elected representatives of the various Societies elected at their annual general meeting I do not know how effectively they would be able to function with a set of nominated directors. I have my doubts on it.

My previous speakers mentioned about the functioning of the Board. The Board should look after milk marketing Scientific breeding and proper health care of the cattle etc. I agree with them. But I will like to add a few things *viz.* the cattle can't be in good health unless we are watchful about the quality of fodder which they get. In our country there is a shortage of nutritious fodder for the cattle. The poor people cannot provide adequate fodder for their cattle due to their poverty. This aspect has to be looked into. Moreover, facilities for proper medical treatment of the cattle must be provided. I have visited some villages in the Kaira district also. There too I found that proper treatment facilities for the cattle are nott readily available

19.05 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The veterinary doctors from Kaira district headquarters visit various villages once or twice a week only. Their services are not available at all times, as a result of which the people face difficulties. This I have noticed in several villages in the Kaira district. The Govt. should realise the importance of ready availability of treatment facilities for the cattle in all the villages in a country like ours. I hope that the new Board will attend to this problem and discharge their responsibilities in this respect effectively.

Along with this some points regarding production of milk naturally arise. There are no dependable facts available regarding the actual quantity of milk being produced in the country. We do not have any scientific method even to assess the quantity of milk we produce. Therefore, whatever facts and figures are presented regarding milk production, a lingering doubt remains in our minds about its correctness and authenticity. It is being said that a person needs 220 grams of milk per day to maintation hsi health This norm has been accepted by the scientists of our country. But our plan is to produce 165 grms. of milk per head perday by 1990 under the Operation flood-III project. According to the figures available, in the year 1984-85 we have produced only 144 grms. of milk per head per day. As I have said these figures are not much reliable, but even according to them we are producing 144gr of milk per head against the minimum requirement of 220 gr. Hence there remain a big shortfall in milk production. I hope the hon. Minister or the new Board will carefully consider how to make up this big shortfall in our milk production. Whatever little we produce, cannot be utilised by the poor people for their nutritional needs due to abject poverty. This is a major problem of our country. In the rural areas if somebody is seen purchasing milk, another will ask him whether anybody in his home has become sick. What I mean is, in the villages nobody purchases milk due to poverty unless somebody is sick at home. This is the general impression. In our country 50% people live below the poverty line, they do not get even two meals a day how can they buy milk for better nutrition? I do not know whether the Govt has any schemes in this respect.

In the end I want to stress that there is need to take up a countrywise project to supply milk to all the poor people at a cheap rate and even at a subsidised rate so that their nutritional needs may be met. I hope that the 'Board' which is going to take birth as an institution of national importance, will duly look after this aspect.

One more thing Sir The head quarter of this National Dairy Development Board is going to be set up in Gujarat. I do not think

[Shri Satyagopal Mistra]

that there is anything objectionable in that. An infrastructure already exists there and we will be able to utilise that infrastructure fruitfully. But my submission is that when this institution of national importance is set up in Anand, we should ensure that Baroda is better connected with other parts of the country, so that people from other parts may be able to go there easily. Communication system must be improved I hope due attention will be paid to this. With that Sir, I once more express my support to this Bill and conclude my speech.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have only very few things to say. First of all, I wish to congratulate my hon. friends both the Ministers for having this very fine opportunity of introducing this Bill. It should have come much earlier, but let us now make haste in getting it passed. Secondly, I wish to congratulate my friend Mr. Raghuma Reddy for having made a detailed study of this Bill I only wish that he and the Ministers had got together a little earlier so that they could exchange thoughts and then given some shape to such of those amendments as could be accepted by the Government. That is the usual way by which we can possible have a kind of a consensus. It is now too late but I hope some of the suggestios that he has made for increasing the numbers of representatives that are needed here would be seriously considered for future action. I am certainly not in favour of shifting the headquarters from Anand. There is history behind it and we are proud of the developments and of the manner in which the *kisans* all round cooperated with those great scientists of ours, of whom we are so very proud - Mr. Kurien and his colleaugues - for having developed this thing. In 1946 we went abroad and saw the manner in which the dairy industry was developed by Holland and Denmark and other countries. We came back again, made our suggestions to the then Agriculture Minister as well as to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and it stands to the credit of our nation that in these forty years - now we are celebrating our fortieth year of Independence - we have been able to make such a tremendous progress and create such a constructive organisation. Where there is no quarrel, there is no scope for shifting from this side to that side. That is one of the reasons why I do not want any elections to be brought inside here, I do not want any representatives from the States and from various classes of people and then being to quarrel among themselves and create trouble. Let there be a kind of solidity and stability in the leadership that is to be provided to this organisation, with the help of which they have achieved all this. I am in favour of the suggestions made by our friends in regard to fodder and the health of the animals and earlier, in fact, cattle breeding and all the rest of it. Now it is because of that that horticulture is also introduced. There is no harm if three or more possibilities are provided here for further expansion. We do not expect it to be static. We want the Government to place more and more funds at their disposal. Therefore, I have no quarrel over it at all. Now finally, I want to thank the Government not only for introducing this Bill, for having accepted the kind of organisation that has to be brought into existence, it must be over that; there must have been lot of discussions and so much of calculations - why not all this kind of things. In the end they have come to it and that must be one of the reasons why this Bill has taken place even after the Jha Commission has made recommendations. Therefore, I am not prepared to find fault with the Government but at the same time I want quite a number of constructive suggestions made by the Opposition to be given proper consideration so that if not by mere statutory provision now at least by administrative adjustments they would be able to provide representation for various sections of people who would be interested in it.

Thank you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): I welcome the Bill whole-heartedly. I had an occasion to visit Anand recently. Therefore, I had an occasion to see its

functioning. It is, undoubtedly, an institution of excellence. Well, some of us, as you know, are not very happy with so many things in our country life. But we cannot be cynical by turning a blind eye to certain institutions which have very bright record. Although I welcome the Bill and although I believe it is legally necessary to endow the institution with the status of a Corporation, I have my own nagging doubts - institutions of excellence flourish only in a climate of freedom and in an atmosphere of liberty. The moment we form Government Boards, though we speak liberally about the autonomy to be bestowed on them, in actual practice, autonomy is denied to all the Government Corporations. One of the important reasons why most of the public sector undertakings fail to function to their optimum level of efficiency is this constant interference by our own bureaucrats in the affairs of those institutions. I would like to alert the Minister against this creeping danger. It may engulf this institution as well. Our bureaucracy can certainly level up when things are down. But if there are peaks of excellence, our bureaucracy is also good enough or good at levelling down these peaks of excellence. Therefore, my word of caution on this point should be taken somewhat seriously.

We are all inspired by what is called Anand pattern. Why did Anand pattern succeed in the manner it did? What was the secret of its success? In my view the secret lay in the participation of farmers in the movement that took place and the control the farmers gained over the institution. If we talk of extending these pattern every nook and corner of the country, then you must also be able to disseminate the spirit to all parts of the country, then you must also be able to disseminate the spirit to all parts of the country. This is a pattern which can not be transplanted on every kind of soil, unless the soil is adequately and properly prepared. For this, the most essential condition is the strengthening of the cooperative movement among farmers. But when we look at the cooperative scene of our country, we cannot be much impressed. There is hardly an element of cooperation in all that. *(Interruptions).*

Sir, there is a need to revitalize, the cooperative movement of farmers throughout the country, that is *sine quo non* for the success of Anand pattern in this part of the country. Towards that end, there is a need to amend the Cooperative Societies Act. Unless that is readically amended, I think, Sir, it will not be possible for us to give fillip to this movement. Recently, a Committee as recommended many measures for mending the Cooperative Law with a view to democratising the movement and with a view to professionalising the management of these cooperatives. Sir, the bureaucrats or the managers who adorn important positions in these cooperative institutions must be at the back and call of the leadership of the cooperative society They cannot be allowed to become a part and parcel of that burgenoning great section, the salariat of the country. They must be rendered responsible to the farmers to the cooperatives and to their managing committee.

Sir, I understand that the Prime Minister has written a letter recently to all the Chief Ministers to see that radical changes are introduced in the cooperative law. I request the Minister to follow up the matter with the State Governments.

Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to one disturbing development. Sir, in the House and outside, we keep hearing lectures ofthe global designs of destabilisation of Indian polity, Indian economy and what have you? *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Now, what have you? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir even when I support them, they feel provoked.*(Interruptions)* Sir, as we all know in the modern world, the de-stabilisation is initiated in the area of economic activity. Even this dairy activity, harmless, innocent and innocu-

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

ous as it is, has not been spared from this kind of offensive.

There is one institution or organisation called India Committee in the Netherlands. I think that our Government is aware of the existence of this organisation. I am not able to identify the dramatist personal behind this organisations. They have been producing a lot of literature to plead against assistance to India by the European Economic Community. As we know, our schemes of Operation Flood were rendered possible, without investment by the Government of India, because of the assistance from E.E.C. and other international organisations. If there is an organisation in that part to plead against assistance to India, then our Embassy, our Government must take serious note of this thing. I would like the Minister to throw light on this aspect. I have with me a copy of the pamphlet produced by this great "India Committee" in Netherlands. The headline is "Stop EEC dairy aid to India" This is supposed to be a voluntary organisation (non-fund raising) in solidarity with the oppressed India. So, these unknown friends of India in Netherlands are so much "concerned" about the poor in India. What are their slogans? "EEC milk out of India. Phase out dairy aid to India, within two years". In other words, they do not want assistance to be given to India for Operation Flood-III. What is more? They are pleading against exotic cross-breeding in India. This is rather a strange organisation. Well, it may be difficult for us to find out as to who the real moving fingers and driving spirit behind this organisation but in one of its campaign manifestoes, the advertisement support has been provided to it by Hindustan Lever, which is a part of a giant multi-national, Uni-Levers. It is an Anglo-Dutch company. They have their own vested interest in the area of dairy products in our country. I would like to know as to what action has been taken by the Government. This organisation has been organising seminars and inviting its friends from India at its cost throgh free air ticket and free hotel accommodation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Please name the persons who went there.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Some of them might have gone in good faith. I am not condemning all those who might have gone. My limited purpose was to draw the attention of the Government to this issue. I hope the Government will take serious notice of it. This organisation has not only been able to launch campaign in Europe, and in World Bank quarters and elsewhere in the Western world but also right in our own country. They have been able to inspire an orchestrated campaign in our own country.

I do not ordinarily admire individuals. Dr. Kurien is one of those few persons in our country who made a pioneering contribution and campaigns have been unleashed against him too and the Government should not capitulate to this kind of motivated campaigns.

As for the strucute of this organisation, I do not want to say much. Other friends have commented on it but to provide flexibility and freedom, I do not think the Board should be top-heavy. What is important is at the State-level and in various States, this Board must be able to motivate the cooperative movement among dairy producers. The dairy producer should be able to fix his own price. As it is, the price for the milk is fixed by various State Governments and the State Governments take the blame for it. In fact, their candle is burnt from both the ends that is from the end of the producer and from the end of the consumer. If you leave this process to a well-organised cooperative structure, the State Governments will have been emancipated from this kind of pincer pressure.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to see that a proper cooperative

movement at least among dairy farmers is ecouraged and strengthened

With these words I welcome the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH (Guna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the National Dairy Development Bill. The NDDB was set up in 1965 on the pattern of Anand and the aim was to develop dairy farming as an industry through cooperative societies and provide them technical training and fertilizers and research and procurement facilities. The Indian Dairy Corporation was set up with the main objective of implementing the 'operation flood' programme. The Corporation was set up in 1970 with the help of commodities which we got under the World Food Programme to help the State Cooperative Federations and to develop the dairy industry. Both the organisations did good work and consequently our commercial imports of milk powder have come down to zero whereas it was as high as 53,000 tonnes in the sixties. Now there are no commercial imports. Since 1976, we are getting 25,000 tonnes of milk powder in the form of gift and this is being used for the dairy development in various States. Previously, we used to import, butter, milk powder and consumer milk etc. Even now our neighbouring countries do import these goods. But in our country NDDB and IDC have done commendable work, as a result of which our commercial imports have completely stopped The Jha Committee has very clearly brought it out in the report and I quote.

[*English*]

'For producers Cooperatives to own and operate such a vast network of complex operations which ensure good income to the producers of milk ann reliable supply of unadulterated pasteurised milk to the consumers is truly creditable.

The profits which the middlemen used to get, now accrue to the milk producers themselves and a good proportion of whom are poverty-stricken.

As the National Commission on Agriculture pointed out, the programme has a vast potential for tackling the problems of rural poverty..."

[*Translation*]

If anybody is to be given credit for this work, it is Dr. Kurien about whom other hon. Members have also spoken in this House. I too congratulate him for the good work that he has done in this country.

Shri Jaipal Reddy made a mention of India Committee of Netherlands. I too have gone through the pamphlets brought out by this organisation and I support their demands. This is one of the substantive evidence to prove that there are global designs to create instability in this country and to weaken our economy. Some of the foreign churchs have thought of utilising their money through Christian missionaries to blackmail us and to utilise it for conve sion of people to their religion. That is why they want that the aid from the European Community should stop and that is why they have hatched this conspiracy. Among the people who support them in India is Dr. Doodani who is a retired officer of ICAR. Both the hon. Minister should bring this to the notice of the Prime Minister. We shall have to remain vigilant about this foreign hand because there are traitors in this country who support them. Both the agencies are doing very good work and it has been appreciated by all the parties and MPs. This is a good programme but unfortunateiy people are trying to malign Dr Kurien who has done such a commendable work. Allegations are being levelled against him. I would demand that an enquiry should be conducted against Dr. Doodani and his friends. He is a retired officer.

[*English*]

He was almost terminated.

[Shri Mahendra Singh]

[*Translation*]

Government should stop pension of all such persons who are involved in these activities

There is one thing more that I want to say. NDDB and IDC, both had one Chairman, one Chief executive and one board. As per the recommendation of Jha Committee, you have made it a statutory corporation and I congratulate you for this The work of both these bodies is complementary to each other. Therefore, there was no need to keep separate identify for IDC NDDB was primarily set up to replicate the Anand pattern, but now its scope and functions too have been enlarged. I congratulate the Government for setting up this institute of national importance and for giving it a corporate status I would urge both the Ministers to implement the Jha Committee recommendations, which include suggestions for enhancement of grants. The Committee has suggested among other things re-scheduling of loans so far as State cooperatives are concerned That should also be implemented. There is no provision for working capital. In this connection, the Centre should come to the assistance of State cooperatives. Suggestions have also been made about accumulated losses and preoperative losses as also about transport subsidy. Due thought should be given to these suggestions so that the financial position of the State cooperatives improves and the federations of other States work as satisfactorily as the federatur at Anand is working. The Jha Committee has clearly stated:

[*English*]

"IDC should examine indepth the problem of working capital which many federations face and often result in delay in making payment to the producers At the same time, the problem of accumulated losses inherited by some of the federations should be examined by the concerned State Government"

[*Translation*]

The State Governments have transferred the dairy losses to the farmers bodies, which is very bad. You should impress upon the State Governments not to transfer the old dairy losses to those bodies. Besides, the State Governments should faithfully implement the centre's policy in this regard, so that the State dairy cooperatives could be helped I can give two instances where the Central Government's policies have been totally violated I had raised this issue through supplementary question yesterday. It related to M/s Jiwan Milk and Allied Specialities of Punjab. They have been given a licence by the Centre to produce baby food and milk powder in violation of all the rules, and despite strong opposition from Punjab Government. Secondly, the State Government in connivance with the Centre has issued a letter of intent to the National Food Specialities for increasing production capacity in respect of baby food.

[*English*]

From the existing capacity of 10,000 tonnes to 15,300 tonnes...

[*Translation*]

While doing so, all the rules have been violated I level this allegation and I want that an enquiry should be conducted into it and those who are held responsible should be punished. It should also be ensured that no such violation takes place in future. I want the State cooperatives to succeed as Anand did. As at present, the State Cooperatives are not running in Profit. You want to replicate Anand but it should be remembered that Anand had received support from the State Government i.e. the Gujarat Government and, therefore, if history has to be repeated the Centre and the State Governments should support the State Cooperative federations. Particularly, the State Governments are not helping to meet the initial losses or in providing input and extension services. Beside giving transport subsidy on the cost of procurement, the

preoperative expenses of the State Cooperative federations should also be met. There is no provision for margin money of working capital. How can the State Cooperative federations function without margin money? The payment of loans should also be re-scheduled, and for this the Planning Commission should be consulted if necessary because no cooperative society is in a position to repay the loan in time. The condition of the State Cooperatives cannot improve unless all these facilities are provided.

One thing more. Creation of 10 per cent fixed assets have been banned by the Government in the operation flood area under the poverty alleviation programmes of the DRDA. I do not know whether the orders to this effect have been issued by the Centre or by the State Government. Consequently, if we get a milk chilling Centre recommended from the Collector, even that is rejected on the plea that no funding is done in the operation flood area. The State Governments should therefore, be directed to lift this ban because as Shri Raghuma Reddy also pointed out the remote areas are not covered under operation flood. Even under DRDA programme, only roadside areas are covered and the entire district is not covered. Therefore, I feel that he ban on operation flood area should be lifted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the operation flood programme was started in 1970. There were 168 milk sheds under it and 50 lakh farmer families were benefited. 49,000 rural people are the member of the society. The most important thing is the composition of the society which shows that 21 per cent are landless and 26 per cent are small and marginal farmers. Of the total membership, 70 per cent are those who have less than two aminals. In 1985-86 Rs. 836 crores were paid to 44 lakh families as price of the milk procured. At some places the payments are made daily and at other places it is done on weekly basis. We have to promote dairy farming and cattle rearing because the population is increasing at a fast pace, whereas our land resource is limited and it cannot be increased. If the cooperative units are not viable, how will the people carry on with dairy farming? There is no other alternative for us If you do not provide financial help to the State Cooperatives, the entire programme will go haywire. Therefore, I request you to pay special attention to it.

We had imported 63,000 tonnes of milk powder in 1970, but today the commercial import of milk has been totally banned. About 2 lakh litres of milk is daily sent to the cities. Had the Indian Dairy Corporation and NDDB not been there, all these cooperatives would not have existed and the result would have been pollution in cities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are facing drought these days. We do have buffer stock of food for human beings but there is acute scarcity of fodder. It is not only one State that has been hit by drought. Had it been so it would have been a different story. Seven or eight States of north India are severely hit by drought. We should realise the importance of cattle feed plant. Our Dairy Cooperative Federation has a cattle feed plant but is not working to full capacity. The State Government should provide molasses and raw material to it. The State Government should also be instructed to provide working capital to it.

Today, dairy farming has become very popular, and has importance of its own. The State cooperatives have a complete cattle feed plant. The farmers will be benefited by this plant as they would be able to feed their cattle well. It should be provided assistance so that it could be put into operation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there have been rampant irregularities in the distribution of buffaloes under the IRDP. A buffalo worth Rs. three thousand was sold to the farmers at a price of Rs. five thousand. Not only this, those buffaloes were old and weak and the farmer cannot get any return from them. The entire programme went haywire

[Shri Mahendra Singh]

because of the corruption among the Government employees I would like the State Dairy Federations to be involved in it Cow should be financed under the IRDP. If cow is financed, at least the dairy can procure milk at reasonable price. This would enhance their repaying capacity The repayment of loans granted to harijans and Adivasis should also be guaranteed The dairy will purchase milk, farmers will get money and the loans will be easily repaid The IRDP will serve the purpose in true sense of the term only when the State dairy cooperatives will be involved in the eradication of poverty I wanted to say many things, but due to paucity of time, I conclude with these words and support the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Sir, I rise to welcome the Bill which was long overdue. And for a change we have the support of the opposition stalwarts like our friends Shri Jaipal Reddy and others. In fact, this was overdue for the last 11 years As early as in 1976, the Committee on Public Undertakings had recommended that there should be a merger. Ultimately, it has materialise now. It is now being implemented by a statute. I do not know whether the Govt would like to say as to why this 11 years delay should not have been avoided in adopting such a good measure If this measure is as good as to be adopted, then 11 years delay in achieving this should be condemned as avoidable delay.

Sir, I have seen the functioning of the NDDB in Anand district. I am sure, if my friends from the opposition had once taken the trouble to visit Anand, they would also have agreed that the headquarters of the Corporation should very well be in Anand, in order to properly streamline the functioning of the working of NDDB, I will point out that the activities of the NDDB have reached even the remotest corner of the kheda district unlike it may be only on the sides of Highways. In kheda district remote villages are also covered by NDDB.

Sir, one important achievement of NDDB is that small farmers have been covered in this scheme. Let us see the distribution of the benefit of the scheme. That out of the farmer's families covered under Operation. Flood Scheme, 21% are landless farmers and another 56% small and marginal farmers owning less than four hectares of land and over 70% of the farmers have only two milk-fetching animals while 10% families have more than 4 milk-fetching animals So, along with the concept of growth in the matter of milk production, processing and distribution the NDDB has already taken care to ensure the distribution part of it. The growth with distribution for which our late Prime Minister Madam Indira Gandhi always rightly insisted has been implemented in practice by NDDB and IDC But there is still something more which can be done in this direction.

My good friend, the Minister of State for Agriculture would be knowing how these backward classes are exploited by various agencies having the control over the society—the economic control and social control. This statutory Corporation should be approached with a request to emphasise the distribution part by covering more and more Harijan and tribal families under this scheme. I find that many areas are still left uncovered so far as backward classes are concerned. Most of the milk producing societies are controlled by so-called forward classes, advanced classes who have been traditionally controlling the society. They are also controling the milk producing societies. Therefore, more things are required to be done in order to ensure that benefit reaches the Harijans and Adivasis. Milk producing societies are of course controlled by Adivasis in tribal areas. But Scheduled Castes and Harijans still require that benefit should reach them by appropriate care on the distribution aspect of this activity. The Bill is quite all right in so far as its purpose is concerned. The object is to replicate the Anand pattern all over India. I am sure, even our friends from West Bengal know that the NDDB tried to

streamlive the dairy milk production in Bengal.

Of course, we still have to cover some ground which is not covered. The actual per capita requirement of milk, according to the nutritional experts of our medical research organisation is 220 gms. per day. At the end of the Operation Flood. III we would only reach 165 gms. per day. That is a little low. We should be able to reach the target of 220 gms. that is considered desirable by the nutritional experts. There also it is well known that the per capita availability is a very deceitive concept because per capita does not mean that everybody gets that much. Per capita means only the average. As I submitted before the House, average is not always reflecting the correct situation. The higher-up, the urban elite take most of the milk produced and processed by the NDDB and IDC. The average milk intake in rural areas has been less. The milk distribution in urban areas by NDDB and IDC has been mostly at the cost of rural consumers.

The hon. Minister and the Minister of State are very well aware as to how the weaker sections of the society are still not getting the desired quantity of milk intake which they should. On the contrary, the monstrous elite of the urban society is carrying away with most of the benefits—even in the matter of Operation Flood benefits—at the cost of weaker sections.

Therefore, I would like to emphasize that the Government should cater to the needs of the weaker sections, especially the children and the pregnant women. One of the objects of NDDB also provides for this. But nothing remarkable has been done in this field. At least in so far as pregnant women are concerned, something should be done by way of subsidising the price of milk which will serve the interest and the welfare of women.

Many more things can be done by the corporation. For example, the installed capacity of cattle feed is not utilised fully. The installed capacity of paper packing is also not utilised fully. It is almost 50% only in so far as the utilisation of the installed capacity of cattle feed is concerned. So, the work of the NDDB should be properly geared up by proper financing and whatever necessary.

I am happy that we don't have to import any milk or milk products by way of commercial imports from abroad. But that is not all. I want to see a day when we should also not be required to import any gifted milk product or milk powder. I don't think that India wants to survive on the milk or the milk powder donated or gifted by any foreign country.

In the course of examination of Mr. Kurien before the Public Undertakings Committee, we had been able to get satisfactory reply from him that it is possible to dispense with the import of milk products in whatever form—whether in the form of gifts or in the form of commercial imports.

With these observations, now I want to say a word or two on the provisions of the Bill Clause-7 may kindly be seen. It provides for saving of legal proceedings. But the Hon. Minister will kindly appreciate that it does not provide for saving of either statutory notices issued or otherwise by or against either of the society or the dissolved company. That will create complications The notices issued should also be saved. Merely saving the legal proceedings will not be sufficient. You should also make a provision that all notices issued by or against the society or the dissolved company shall be treated as notices issued by or against the proposed statutory Board.

I have to say something about the question of Board of Directors. The Parliament must have representation on the Board of Directors. Some MPs should be effectively appointed to represent the Parliament—the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha—on the Board. Otherwise the Board will not be responsible to the Parliament. I am not

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]
especially enamoured about the so-called autonomy of the Public Sector. I am for functional autonomy and not for structural autonomy. In a democratic policy the public sector must be fully responsible to the people. If there is any direction given by the Central Government or any assistance given by officers of the Government that need not be always castigated as bureaucratic interference. Afterall bureaucracy is responsible to Parliament through their Ministers. Therefore, there should be better say of Central Government and Parliament on the Board. While on all other Boards there is always a provision that Central Government shall have power to give directions here I do not find any such provision in this Bill.

Further I would like to say that powers to make re-structuring of the staff may be fatal to the interests of the workers. Ultimately the functioning of the Board is going to be expanded. Board is going to deal with vegetable oils also. We have seen NDDB functioning on the front of vegetable oils and it has been successful. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in expanding the scope of the Board. But when you are expanding the scope of the Board there should be no need to retrench the employees. All the employees working in the dissolved company should continue to be the employees of the Board without having to retrench anyone. No such power to retrench should be given.

Sir, Section 9 defeats the directive principles. Directive principles enjoin on the State to provide opportunities for employment by way of right to work whereas here power is given to retrench It is directly in contravention of the directive principles. I,therefore,make a sincere plea to the Government that there should be no retrenchment and all the employees should be retained. Of course, there can be rationalisation as a necessary corollary to merger but there should not be any retrenchment of any member of staff. Let there be consolidation of these bodies. without tears. No tears on the part of any employee.

Lastly as commented upon by the Public Undertakings Committee the management of Mother Dairy was hanging in the air. Now this Bill takes care of this, namely. Mother Dairy will be incorporated as a part of this Board. I earnestly hope that Government will take due care of the suggestions made by me and other hon. Members. I join the hon. Minister in commending this Bill for immediate passage so that the Board can start functioning.

Lastly I would like to say that this Board should not waste part of its energy in producing ice creams and other milk products. When the poor man is not getting milk Government would do well to immediately issue and implement the Milk and Milk Products Order so that milk which is a precious commodity is not wasted on manufacture of products which can be afforded only by the rich or few higher middle-class people. With these observations I support the Bill and congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill before the House.

MR CHAIRMAN: Now Mr Narayan Choubey.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, where is the time left? How much can I speak? For how long can you make the House sit?

[*English*]

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is already 8 O' clock. We will pass it tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: How can I speak in two minutes.

[*English*]

Sir, we are not having lunch-break. Our suffering is manageable. The staff is coming early in the morning and goes after 8 p.m. It is injustice to the staff.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT): You have a Choice. Either you sit late today and pass it or you will have to sit up to 11 p.m. tomorrow to pass it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Why can't you meet on 31st and Ist?

SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT: What do you mean by 31st and Ist?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: To extend the sitting of the House.

SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT: I don't think you told me that privately.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I thought I should tell you publicly.

SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT: I would like to tell the House that we have a problem. We just have to get through these Government Bills. I would appreciate it very much if you could give up half-an-hour or 40 minutes of your valuable time so that we complete this.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): How is it possible? You are violating the Labour Act.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us sit for half-an-hour and finish it and not waste the time of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT: Sir, I have a proposal to take up this Bill tomorrow as first thing after Zero Hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes. We all agree to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have only to point out that the Business Advisory Committee has decided that the first item will be discussion on price rise.

SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT: Therefore, we have to overrule that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: In half-an-hour, we will finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that tomorrow this will be the first item after Question Hour. It will be completed within half-an-hour thereafter.

SOME HON.MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

20.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 26, 1987/Bhadra 4, 1909 (Saka)

Printed at : Akashdeep Printers, 20, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002